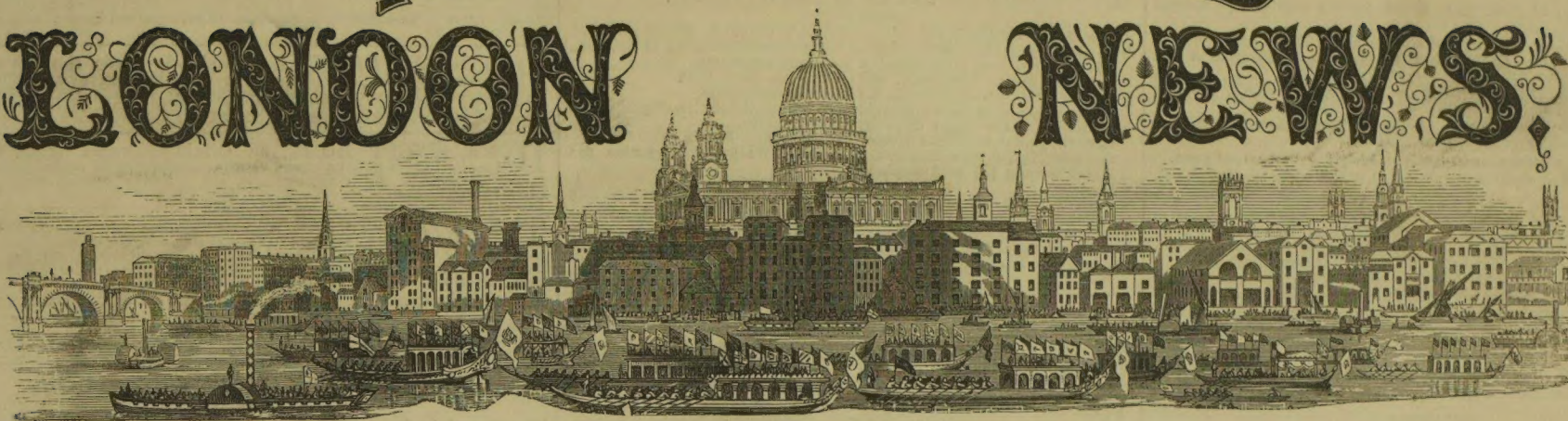


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1925.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



IN THE BRITISH DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Northgate, Wakefield, the wife of Mr. George Shillito, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Weston Lodge, Broomhall, Sheffield, the wife of Edward Mills, Esq., late Captain 57th Regiment, and Adjutant of the Hampshire Rifles, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Beaucliff House, Newquay, Cornwall, the wife of J. V. Sigvald Muller, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th ult., at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, the wife of Thomas Kelly, Esq., barrister, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 4, Grosvenor-gardens, Lady Rendlesham, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 19, Arlington-street, S.W., the Countess of Zetland, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at the parish church, Denham, Rear-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., fourth son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, to Annie Christina, youngest daughter of N. G. Lambert, Esq., M.P., Denham Court, Bucks.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's Cray, by the Vicar, the Rev. Andrew Welch, assisted by the Rev. Henry Johnson, of Sierra Leone, and the Rev. Professor Hechler, William Reay Taylor, Esq., late Army and Navy contractor of the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, to Eunice, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Williams, Esq., merchant, of Sierra Leone, West Africa.

On the 6th inst., at St. Mark's, Dalston, Albert Chesley, of Ashford, Kent, to Alice Maud Mary Harman, daughter of the late Henry Harman, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Montreux, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, after a protracted illness, James D. Blakeway, of Adelaide, South Australia, aged 51.

On the 12th inst., at 78, Regent's Park-road, Matilda, widow of the late Henry Mercer, J.P., D.L., in the 74th year of her age.

On the 13th inst., at Great Yarmouth, Vice-Admiral Thomas Lewis Gooch, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Bart., in the 70th year of his age.

The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 18.**  
First Sunday after Trinity.  
Hospital Sunday in London.  
Battle of Waterloo, 1815.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Gott, Vicar of Leeds.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. B. Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor; 7 p.m., the Canon Liddon.  
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. F. J. Jayne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Barry (sixth Boyle Lecture).  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, Rector of Woolwich.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

**MONDAY, JUNE 19.**  
Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (the Rev. A. Sayce on the Tenses of the Assyrian Verb).  
Philharmonic Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Morris on the Theory of Unconscious Intelligence as Opposed to Theism).  
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Griffiths on the Best Method of Propelling Steam-Ships; Dr. J. Collis Browne on his New Propeller).  
Open-Air Mission Society, anniversary, 6.30 p.m. Lambeth Palace, (the Earl of Cavan in the chair).  
Geologists' Association, excursion to Folkestone.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 20.**  
Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Cambridge Commencement.  
Humane Society, 4 p.m.  
National Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).  
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. J. S. Bowerbank on the Siliceous Sponges; papers by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, and Messrs. W. T. Blanford, Howard Saunders, and G. E. Dobson).  
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (the Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P., on the Validity of the Annual Government Statistics of the Operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts).  
Alexandra Park Horse Show (four days).  
Stockton-on-Tees Horse and Dog Show.  
Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, anniversary, 3 p.m. (Sir William Coddington in the chair).

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.**  
Longest day.  
New moon, 10.17 p.m.  
Concert at Buckingham Palace.  
Oxford Encenia, or Commemoration of Founders.  
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.  
North London Consumption Hospital, Hampstead, Bazaar (three days).  
Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Address by Father Hyacinthe, St. James's Hall, afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Bareometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.		
June 17	30.064	56.7	41.5	59	52.9	64.4	SW. W. WSW.	140	0.00	
18	30.029	54.9	46.2	75	50.9	64.6	SW. S. N.	137	0.00	
19	30.051	54.0	46.5	77	50.7	59.8	NNE. N.	256	0.70	
20	30.142	51.6	39.4	66	47.6	59.8	N. NE.	258	0.00	
21	30.096	54.4	36.9	75	49.8	69.6	SE. S. E.	124	0.00	
22	29.987	52.9	50.3	86	7.4	46.9	SE. SSE. WNW.	102	0.00	
23	29.991	55.3	48.6	72	54.0	66.2	WSW. NNE. NW.	100	1.85	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Bareometer (inches) corrected	29.983	29.982	29.981	30.120	30.121	30.022	30.001
Temperature of Air	57.9	57.9	56.9	52.6	52.7	67.9	65.8
Temperature of Evaporation	49.8	52.6	50.9	47.5	47.9	58.6	53.9
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	NNE.	N.	N.	NW.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 34	10 44	11 4	11 10	12 1	12 25	1 24

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 17, contains:—

Ocean Match of the R.L.Y.C. The Royal Exhibits at the Agricultural Hall—viz., Cabullee, a Yarkund Pony; Comassie, the charger that carried H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in India; Nawab, a present to the Royal children, from the Nawab of Tonk; Hussar and Jung Bahadur, ridden by the Prince during the wild elephant hunt.

Portrait of J. B. Buckstone, and sketches of him in six of his most famous characters. A German Horse Fair. The Captious Critic. The Oxford Coach Crossing Maidenhead Bridge. The Forager's Return. A Fair Whip—A Suggestion for Ascot.

Circular Notes. The recent Crystal Palace Dog Show (Special). Recent Adaptations from the French. Biographical Sketch of J. B. Buckstone. Cricket, Athletics, Aquatics, &c., by "Exon." Turfiana, by "Skylark." The Sale of Royal Yearlings. Chess. The Operas and New Pieces, and all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week. Office, 148, Strand, London, W.C.

H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN INDIA.

Mr. SIMPSON'S SKETCHES, "INDIA SPECIAL," cannot remain on View later than the end of JUNE, the Gallery being required for the Exhibition of Drawings by Elijah Walton.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY

GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements. Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.

MR. GEORGE LANDSEER'S EXHIBITION OF INDIAN

DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES, with Trophies. Open Daily from Ten o'Clock, at 148, New Bond-STREET. Admission, One Shilling.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE

PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christ Martyr," "The Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK.—Painted

by L. DESANGES. ON VIEW.—48, Great Marlborough-street. Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling. W. BELL, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

EXHIBITION IN FINLAND.—The GENERAL

EXHIBITION IN FINLAND for Art, Industry, Agriculture, and Public Instruction, will take place in HELSINGFORS, from JULY 1 till SEPT. 15, this year. From Aug. 30 till Sept. 5 the SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY for AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND will also meet in that City, when an Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Dairy Produce &c., will be held there.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Cusins.—SECOND AND LAST MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1876, at 3.30 p.m.—Programme: Symphony (Haydn); Concerto for Piano-forte (Schumann); Piano-forte, Mr. A. Jaell (his first appearance this season); Overture, "Love's Labour's Lost" (W. G. Cusins); first time; Concerto for Violoncello (Gottschalk); Violoncello, Mons. Lasserre; Overture, "Egmont" (Beethoven); Vocalist, Mlle. Chiquet; of Her Majesty's Opera; her first appearance this season, by permission of Mr. J. H. Mapleson. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Area or Gallery, 2s. 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—AUER and JAEHL.—JUNE 20,

at a Quarter past Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quintet in D. Mozart; Quartet, C minor, op. 68, Brahms's (first time); Quartet, C minor, No. 4, Beethoven; Songs, Schumann and Heilmann. Tickets, 7s. 6d., at 10s. and 5s., and Oliver's. On Tuesday, the 27th, Septets of Beethoven and Hummel, with Solos by Auer and Jaell. Director, Professor Ella.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND

MORNING CONCERT at the FLORAL HALL, Covent-garden, on MONDAY, JUNE 20, at Two o'Clock, with the Principal Artists of the Royal Italian Opera, and on the same scale of former years.

PATRONS.  
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.  
Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of EDINBURGH.  
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN.  
Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE, Marchioness of LORNE.  
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.  
Her Royal Highness MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK.  
His Serene Highness the Duke of TECK.  
Stalls, 21s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.

MR. JOHN THOMAS (Harpist to her Majesty the Queen)

begs to announce his GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, at Eight o'Clock, when an unpublished Concerto by Mozart for Harp and Flute, with Orchestral Accompaniments, will be performed. Harp, Mr. John Thomas; Flute, Mr. O. Svendsen. Also John Thomas's Dramatic Cantata, LLEWELLYN, with Full Orchestra, the Welsh Choral Union, and Band of Harps. Vocalists, Madame Edith Wynne, Mlle. Enriquez; Mr. W. H. Cumming and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Conductors, Mr. W. G. Cusins and Mr. John Thomas. Seats, 21s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Area or Gallery, 2s. 6d. at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall; and of Mr. John Thomas, No. 51, Welbeck-street, W.

ALEXANDRA PARK.—GREAT HORSE SHOW,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 21, 22, and 23. The Great Annual Horse Show. Jumping Prizes Daily.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GRAND CONCERT by the

ARTISTES OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Covent Garden, SATURDAY, JUNE 24. Mlle. Abiani, Mlle. Murillon, Mlle. Bianchi, Mlle. Ghioffi, Signor Bolis, Signor Favari, Signor Scolaro, Signor Feilinger, Signor Gilberti, and Signor Graziandi. Conductors, Signor Vianesi and Mr. H. Weiss HHL. Reserved Stalls, 5s. and 2s. 6d. 5000 Reserved Seats at 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

NEW PROGRAMME.  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY,  
AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Every Night, at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fantaisies, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), 22 12s. 6d. and 11 11s. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for Programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT OF THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

attracted the largest and most enthusiastic Audiences ever assembled in St. James's Hall in what Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Several thousands were turned away from both the Day and Night Performances.—Vide "Standard," of Tuesday:—

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

"That money should have been turned away yesterday afternoon and evening from every part of the St. James's Hall occupied by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels was a sufficient proof of the presence of the management in again determining to give special day performances on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, in addition to the usual performances every night during the Whitsun week. A special holiday programme has been prepared for the patrons of this popular entertainment at this mid-festival season of the year; and this means the augmentation of the varied list by five or six entirely new songs and ballads, which are likely to challenge general favour, and all of which were received with applause in the dual performances of yesterday. The densely-crowded hall yesterday furnished the best evidence of the hold which the Moore and Burgess Minstrels have upon the public appreciation."

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY, at Three and Eight.

Great success of HAMILTON'S Colossal Moving Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. The magnificent Scenery by Messrs. Telbin and other eminent Artists. Brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. One of the most charming Exhibitions in London.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE BRIGHTON COACH

HATCHETT'S WHITE HORSE CELLAR, PICCADILLY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, Each Day at One O'Clock.

Arriving at the OLD SHIP HOTEL, BRIGHTON, at Seven o'Clock, Returning from BRIGHTON.

on each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at One o'Clock, Arriving in London at Seven p.m.

Fares, Inside or Outside, 14s.; Box Seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Intermediate Fares at an average rate of Fourpence per mile. Parcels carried and punctually delivered.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs.

Bateman.—EVERY EVENING till June 23, at Half-past Seven, THE BELLS. Mathias, Mr. Henry Irving, followed by THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.—Dorcourt, Mr. Henry Irving. Last Night of the Season, and of Mr. Irving and Lyceum Company, Saturday, June 24.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT has graciously given the use of

her distinguished name for the BENEFIT of Mr. HENRY IRVING, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, on which occasion she will appear with Mr. Irving in KING RENE'S DAUGHTER. Followed by THE DREAM OF EUGENE ARAM, and concluding with THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.—LYCEUM THEATRE.

HOME, SWEET HOME, an Original Drama by B. L.

Farjeon, adapted from his Christmas story entitled "Bread and Cheese and Kisses" at Eight on MONDAY, JUNE 19, and following Evenings.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee,

Mrs. John Wood.—LES DANICHEFF.—This famous Comedy-Drama, the only great success of the Parisian Season, will be produced on SATURDAY, JUNE 17, by the entire Company of the Théâtre de l'Odéon, where it has been played to crowded houses for 140 nights. Box-office open daily from Nine till Five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

The municipal government of London was brought forward at the evening sitting of the House of Commons by Lord Elcho on Tuesday last. He elected this year to proceed by resolutions rather than by bill. We do not blame him for the choice. The question is one which only the Government can deal with in detail. It is too large to be taken up by a private member, save for the purpose of being discussed with reference to the primary principles which underlie it. It has never yet succeeded in a concrete shape, even in the hands of the most powerful Administration. Indeed, the mention of Municipal Reform, in so far as the Metropolis is concerned, has become quite a joke in the high places of legislation. There seem to be influences strong enough to offer successful opposition to any and every measure which may be brought forward on the subject. The City Corporation, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the numerous vestries which, in regard to certain departments, manage the affairs of nearly four millions of people, besides having something to say for themselves, can always, when united, say it to some purpose. At any rate, the construction of any effectual scheme, or perhaps we ought rather to say the adoption of it by the Legislature, appears to be an undertaking invariably destined to fail. It matters nothing whether the Government of the country is in the hands of Liberals or of Conservatives. It seems to matter very little whether the measure be introduced in a definitive or in an abstract form. "The powers that be" within the metropolitan area can and do eventually shelve it. The question, often as it has been discussed, is never found ripe for solution; and hence between three and four millions of the inhabitants of what may be described as the largest and richest city in the world are content to leave the transaction of such public business as most closely touches their individual and domestic comfort in the hands of numerous bodies, neither homogeneous in their constitution, united in their action, nor practically responsible to those whom they are bound to serve.

We have said they are "content" to do this, but in reality theirs is "Hobson's choice." To use a vulgar expression, they can do nothing but "grin and bear it." They resign themselves to the disadvantages under which they labour, and they temper their resignation with incessant grumbling. They are far too many to establish amongst themselves a centre of common action. They resemble a vast crowd of unarmed men, women, and children, as against the movements of a small but organised military force. They are almost necessarily as inert as a heap of sand. They have no natural cohesion. They are devoid of any source and centre of municipal vitality. They are perhaps the most magnificent illustration which is to be found of the well-known maxim "divide et impera." Their despair of being able to do anything, or to take the preliminary steps which would enable them to do it, prevents them from making the attempt. Even in political matters their multitudinous voice does not tell for much, and in respect of municipal government they might as well live in the most out-of-the-way village in the country. Their numbers are far too great to admit of self-originated organisation. Hence, they are more than most people dependent upon the provisions made by the Government for the arrangement of their municipal affairs and interests. They must be touched from without by the wand of authority before it will be possible for them to combine together with a view to their own welfare.

Singularly enough, in the very heart of this dense population, there exists an ancient and wealthy Corporation which exercises authority over about a square mile of territory and 80,000 people in the most efficient and successful manner. Nay, in regard to some matters there is also a statutory body which is charged, to a limited extent, with the municipal superintendence of that "Greater London" which has grown up outside the City walls. But neither does the City Corporation care to extend the area of its sway, nor does the Metropolitan Board of Works venture to invade the proper domain of the City. The arrangement, it is said, however anomalous in form, works well, and it cannot be denied that, as far as it is capable of working at all, it has been made available for some great ends. The City proper is well governed. The Metropolitan Board has carried out such works as the main drainage (now almost complete), the Thames Embankment, the Northumberland-avenue, and Queen Victoria-street. But, as Lord Elcho



said, the good government of London should be tested by such conditions as the following:—"The air should be made as pure as possible by good sewerage and the removal of effluvia and impurities; the water should be pure and the supply constant, and not intermittent, and sufficient for keeping the streets cleansed; there ought, moreover, to be an abundant supply of gas, pure, and at a reasonable price; the streets should be well lighted; the markets should be readily accessible and in convenient localities; the police should be efficient, the poor should be properly taken care of, while vagrancy and mendicity were suppressed; and the houses should be well constructed. Finally, there should be unity of administration and direct representation—that was to say, those who spent the money should be directly responsible to those whose money they spent." Now, one does not clearly see why, if other communities are enabled to enjoy in fair proportion the value of such advantages, upwards of three millions and a half of people in the metropolis should be condemned to do without them. Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and other large centres of population reap the fruits of well-organised and well-ordered municipalities. Why should not the metropolis do the same? "Why," as Mr. Lowe pertinently asked, "did little vestries swarm in the metropolis?" This is what people are constantly asking, and it is an inquiry to which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. The fear which prevails that London is too large for one municipality is not very well supported by facts.

Of course, the question of the municipal government of London is but one of time. The misfortune is that, while time runs on, the difficulties surrounding the subject are constantly increasing. London adds to its population every year many thousands of people, and the confusion arising from unarranged numbers becomes thereby worse confounded. The wonder is that things are not worse than they are, and the possibility is that at some unexpected moment a fatal epidemic may lay bare all the weak places of the "happy-go-lucky" system we permit to continue. It would be an illustrious distinction of any Government to place the metropolis under sound municipal administration. It will have to be done. It would be better if it were to be done at once. The present Government is very powerful, and it might well afford to be as courageous as it is strong. It has done some things well and has gained general respect thereby. Should Mr. Cross take this matter in hand before the dissolution of the existing Parliament and carry it to completion, he will make for himself and for his colleagues a name which posterity will gratefully recognise and honour.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle.

During the visit of the King of the Belgians at Balmoral her Majesty, accompanied by the King, made daily excursions in the Highlands. On Thursday week their Majesties and Princess Beatrice drove to the Glassalt Shiel; the next day the Queen, the King, and Princess Beatrice drove to the Linn of Dee, proceeding via Braemar, where horses were changed at the Fife Arms Hotel, and returning by Old Mar Lodge (where the Royal party partook of tea) and Invercauld House, to Balmoral. The Queen's dinner parties during the visit of the King included M. Jules Devaux, Count d'Oultremont (in attendance on his Majesty), the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household in attendance. The King of the Belgians left Balmoral on Saturday last. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, took leave of his Majesty at the entrance of the castle. The King was attended to Ballater by Colonel Maude, where his Majesty was received by a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Scots. The King travelled south by a special train to London, whence he drove in one of the Queen's carriages to Woolwich Arsenal, where he embarked, at a quarter to nine o'clock on Sunday morning, on board the Parlement Belge, for Ostend, en route for Brussels. The Belgian Minister was in attendance at the King's departure.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, of Park church, Glasgow, officiated. Dr. Macleod dined with her Majesty.

The Queen drove and Princess Beatrice rode to Altnagutha-sach on Monday. Her Majesty and the Princess have also during the week made frequent excursions on Deeside.

The Right Hon. Lord John Manners and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with the Queen on Tuesday.

The following were the orders for the Court going into mourning on Sunday, the 11th inst., for her late Majesty the Queen Dowager of Sweden and Norway—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 25th inst.—namely, the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Sunday, July 2 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

State concerts will be given at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday next, and on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service, on Sunday last, at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. The Prince and Princess, with their children, left Sandringham House, on Monday, for Windsor. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by special train from Wolferton, via Cambridge, to Windsor, and drove thence in an open carriage, drawn by four Arab horses, which the Prince brought home with him on his return from India, to New Lodge, Windsor Park, the residence of Madame Van de Weyer, where they have entertained a distinguished circle during the Ascot week. The Prince and Princess went in the customary semi-state to Ascot races on Tuesday

and Thursday. Among the Royal personages present were the Duke of Connaught, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

It is officially announced by the War Office that the Prince of Wales will review the volunteer force belonging to London and its vicinity in Hyde Park, on Saturday, July 1.

### KING GEORGE OF HANOVER.

King George of Hanover received the Duke of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Teck at luncheon, on Thursday week, at Claridge's Hotel, the illustrious party, with Princess Frederica of Hanover, having previously visited the Horse Show at Islington. King George and Princess Frederica were afterwards present at the performance of "The School for Scandal," at Drury-Lane Theatre, and subsequently attended the Duke of Rutland's garden party at Bute Lodge, Campden-hill. His Majesty and the Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Montague House, Whitehall, and were present at her Grace's reception. The next day the Princess went to the military athletic sports at Lillie-bridge grounds. In the evening the King presided at the Royal Institution, when a lecture was given by Professor Tyndall. On Saturday last Princess Frederica inspected the warehouses of the East and West India Dock Company in Billiter-square, and also visited St. Paul's and the Houses of Parliament. The Princess received at dinner, at Claridge's Hotel, the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess of Teck, Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein, the members of the King's and of her Royal Highnesses suite, Lady Susan Melville, and Sir Howard Elphinstone. The party afterwards went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. King George dined with Countess Poulett at her residence in Hanover-square, and was afterwards present at her Ladyship's reception. On Sunday the Princess attended Divine service at the Temple church. The King and his daughter dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. On Monday his Majesty and the Princess lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, and dined with the Earl and Countess of Denbigh at Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, being afterwards present at the Countess's reception. The Princess went to Ascot on Tuesday and passed the evening with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Her Royal Highness, with the Duchess of Teck, visited the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday. King George has received various old personal friends at dinner, and has received visits from a large number of distinguished persons. His Majesty, with Princess Frederica, have paid constant visits to the Duchess of Cambridge, who has been well enough to take occasional airings in a bath chair in the gardens of St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in the Sultan, arrived at Malta on Thursday week, and left on Monday last for the Levant.

Prince Hassan arrived in London, on Sunday, from Egypt.

Prince and Princess Teano have arrived in Brook-street from Rome.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Abercorn have left their residence in Green-street for Germany. Lady Georgiana Hamilton is staying with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The Duke of Sutherland has returned to Stafford House from Dunrobin Castle. The Duchess and Lady Florence Gower have also returned from Devonshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have returned to town from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose came to town, on Monday, from Battle Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have returned to town from Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and Ladies Fitzgerald have returned to town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Cliveden.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has returned to town from Homburg.

The Duke of Devonshire has returned to town from Chatsworth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon returned to Carlton-gardens, on Monday, from Nocton Park, Lincolnshire.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has arrived in Jermyn-street from Turin.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace from visiting the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower, M.P., at Holmby, Surrey.

The Lord Chancellor has returned to his residence in Cromwell-houses from Bournemouth.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord John Hay, C.B., fourth son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, to Miss Lambert, youngest daughter of Mr. N. G. Lambert, of Denham Court, Bucks, was solemnised on Thursday week, at Denham parish church. The breakfast took place at the mansion, after which the bride and bridegroom proceeded to Oxford by road, en route for North Wales, to pass the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. S. H. Butcher, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Meath, with Miss Rose Julia Chenevix-Trench, youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin, was solemnised on the 8th inst., at St. Andrew's, Wells-street. The service, which was choral, was performed by the Bishop of Meath, assisted by the Rev. F. Chenevix-Trench. The bride was given away by her brother, Captain F. Chenevix-Trench, 20th Hussars, and was attended by seven bridesmaids—Miss F. Chenevix-Trench, Miss Butcher, Misses Eleanor and Augusta Butcher, the Hon. Cornelia Pittie, Miss May Chenevix-Trench, and Miss Isabel Trench. Mr. G. W. Balfour was best man. The wedding breakfast was given by the Archbishop of Dublin, at his present residence, in Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Gilfrid G. Baker Cresswell, second son of the late Mr. Oswin A. Baker Cresswell, of Harehope, Northumberland, and Alice Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., of Gadebridge, Herts; and between Captain Liebert Goodall, second son of the Rev. J. J. Goodall, of Dinton Hall, Buckinghamshire, and Miss Lee, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Lee, of Hartwell Park, and granddaughter of the late Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart.

The entries for the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show number 3095, as compared with 2839 at the show in 1868. There is an increase in all classes except sheep.

The *Oswestry Advertiser* says that Mr. C. F. Beyer, of Llantysilio Hall, has bequeathed £200,000 to Owens College, Manchester. The Llantysilio estate he has left to Mr. H. Beyer Robertson, son of Mr. H. Robertson, M.P.; and £3000 is to be devoted to increase the stipend of the Vicar of Llantysilio.

### VILLAGE WEDDING IN BAVARIA.

Three Engravings, which fill a page of this Number of our Journal, are borrowed from a very attractive and interesting volume, published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, which we noticed with commendation some time ago. It is called "The Bavarian Highlands and the Salzkammergut," and it consists of descriptive sketches, translated from the German, in which the writers Heimann Schmid and Karl Stieler, give us a lively account of the romantic scenery and rustic population of that tract of country, including part of Upper Austria, in the neighbourhood of Salzburg. The Chiemsee, Walchensee, and Tegernsee, the Traunsee, and other lakes of the district, with the valleys and mountain recesses, which invite exploration by tourists willing to diverge from the beaten track, are very well described; and there is a brief historical notice of the many ancient castles and convents existing there. The social and domestic life also of the native inhabitants, especially their festivities and holiday fashions, are pleasantly dwelt upon; and the illustrations, by various artists—Raupp, Steffan, Voltz, Watter, Closs, and others—numbering thirty full-page engravings and a hundred smaller ones, are worthy of the text. We are told all about the marriage customs of the highland peasantry, which furnish the subjects of the Engravings selected for our Journal. The final wedding is preceded by a formal betrothal in church, with a small feast called the Stuhlfeist; but, on the eve of the complete celebration, the bride's dowry is conveyed to the bridegroom's house in a cart, called the Kuchel or Kammerwagen, which is gaily decked with ribbons. It contains household furniture, the nuptial bed and bedclothes, the wife's spinning-wheel, a linen-chest, a milkpail, kitchen and table utensils, and a baby's cradle, besides a shirt of homespun linen, a pair of stockings, and other articles for the use of the future husband, the work of her own hands. On the wedding-day she comes with a procession from her father's house, escorted by the bridesmaids and the Kranzherm, or wreath-bearers, young men of her own family, with her parents and their friends and neighbours, all wearing white ribbon bows and sprigs of rosemary; there are musicians, of course, and a kind of official jester, who is the "Hennenrupper" or hen-plucker. The bride wears a distinguished wreath and girdle. When she is conducted to her new home, after the religious ceremony, the cook meets her with a bowl of soup, and asks her to taste it and salt it to her liking. This she does, by way of a commencement of house-keeping authority; but there is a generous banquet for a hundred guests or more, already prepared, either in the house or at the village inn. Each of the guests contributes a gift which pays for his share of the feast.

### AMERICAN PRISON LIFE.

The series of sketches, by M. Felix Regamey, illustrating the inner life of the New York City House of Correction, or "Penitentiary," on Blackwell's Island, is continued in this Number. The outdoor employments assigned to most of the male convicts, who number above five hundred, are quarrying and stone-cutting, building a sea-wall, grading, road-making, and other earthworks, also planting and gardening. The stone-quarries, however, seem now at Blackwell's Island to be nearly exhausted; and it has, therefore, been thought fit, as well as for the sake of a greater distance from the city, to remove this establishment to Hart's Island, sixteen miles from New York. The city has also its hospitals, workhouses, lunatic asylum, an asylum for the compulsory reformation of drunkards, and industrial schools and farms, situated on the other islands of the harbour and neighbouring shore, Ward's Island, Randall's Island, and the rest. Such places seem to afford peculiar convenience for public institutions of these several kinds.

### NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The annual report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery for 1876 has been presented to Parliament. It states that in consequence of the death of Lord Stanhope a board meeting was held on March 22, and Lord Hardinge was unanimously elected chairman by the trustees.

During the past year five donations were received, consisting of five portraits:—The Duke of Wellington, painted by Count d'Orsay, signed and dated 1845, and formerly in the possession of the Countess of Blessington at Gore House; the Marquis of Buckingham, K.G., painted in the school of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Charles Babbage, by Samuel Laurence; the Countess of Cumberland, formerly in the possession of Mr. Furley, of Weymouth; George Morland, painted by himself at an early age.

The trustees made fourteen purchases during the year. Among these are portraits of Henry, Prince of Wales, K.G., by Van Somer; Lord Bacon, electrotype, from his monument in St. Michael's Church, near St. Albans; George Carew, Earl of Totnes, President of Munster, painted by George Goldrop, from Clopton House, Warwickshire; George Stephenson, by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; William Godwin, by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; Hannah More, by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; Jeremy Bentham, by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; King Henry VII., by an unknown Flemish artist; Judge Talfourd, by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; Thomas Blood, commonly called Colonel Blood, painted by Gerard Soest; Dr. Richard Busby, 1606-1695, Head Master of Westminster School, painter unknown; John Fletcher, the dramatist, artist unknown; Matthew Gregory Lewis, author of "The Monk," painted by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, K.G., 1608-1670, by Sir Peter Lely.

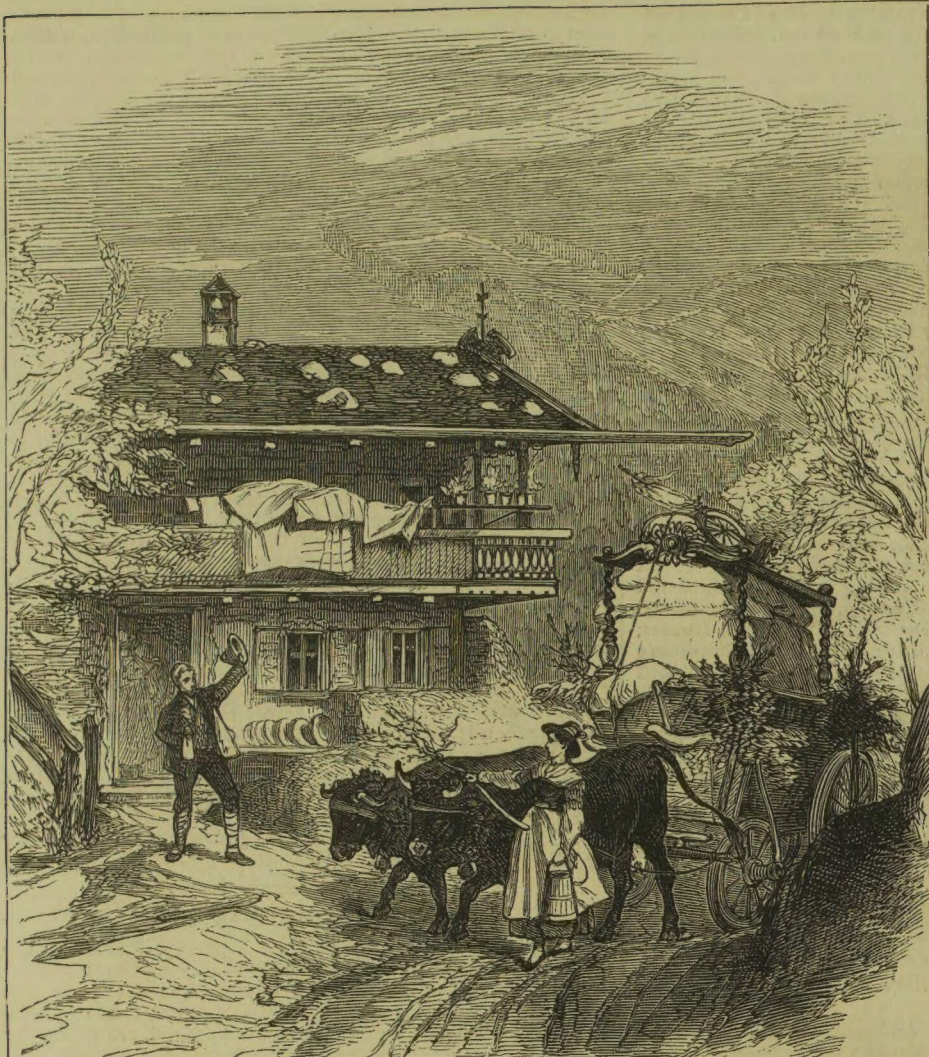
An addition of considerable interest has been made to the collection of autographs through the liberality of Lady Holland, who has presented a sheet of the original manuscript of the History of England written by her uncle, Lord Macaulay. It relates to the period of William III., and has been carefully selected as showing changes and erasures. The writing on the other side of the paper, being necessarily concealed in the glass case, has been reproduced in photography and placed by the side of it. A valuable letter written by Sir Robert Peel to the Governor-General of India in 1846 was presented by Viscountess Hardinge. Autograph letters written by Sir James Mackintosh, W. Godwin, Sir Eyre Coote, John Kemble, Hannah More, James Harris, James Northcote, R.A., Richard Cumberland, and Count d'Orsay, and a short poem written by Miss Mitford, were also presented by the secretary.

The numbers of visitors during the first four months of the present year were as follow:—January, 4948; February, 3687; March, 4937; April, 14,375: being 8222 in excess of the number during those months in the year 1875.

The trustees are in hopes, under pending arrangements and by the assistance of the First Commissioner of Works, to be able to afford facilities to artists studying and making copies from the pictures under their charge.

A serious accident is reported to have befallen Dr. Farre, F.R.S. It would appear that while dressing for dinner his attention was drawn to a noise outside the house, and that, opening his window, he overbalanced himself and fell into the area below, a fall of thirty feet, and sustained a compound fracture of the right ankle.





— DOWRY-WAGON BEFORE THE BRIDEGROOM'S HOUSE —



— SALTING THE SOUP —



— WEDDING PROCESSION —



## THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

The visit of Sir Salar Jung to England renders it opportune to give some account of the State which he governs. In the midst of the territories comprising the British possessions in India, in the central region of the Deccan, lies an extensive tract of country called the Nizam's Dominions, but sometimes designated Hyderabad, from the name of its capital. It is about 475 miles in length and the same in breadth, the area being nearly 100,000 square miles, with a population estimated at upwards of 10,500,000 and a revenue of about £1,500,000. The population is a mixed one: about the capital and every-

where in the civil and military service of Government are to be found Mussulmans, while Mahrattas are most numerous in the western and Telugus in the south-eastern portion of the kingdom. The latter generally inhabit straggling villages in houses built of mud, with pyramidal roofs of palmyra-leaves, but a few dwellings are more substantially constructed of brick and tiled. There is a considerable number of Brahmins amongst them, their diet consisting of rice, wheat, vegetable curries, cakes flavoured with garlic or assafetida and fried in butter, as it is against their creed to touch animal food. The lower orders are obliged to subsist on inferior sorts of grain; they are addicted to intoxication with

the fermented sap of various kinds of palms and spirit distilled from the flowers of a plant called "madha." Tobacco is in general use both for smoking and chewing, as well as in the form of snuff. Bang, or the intoxicating narcotic obtained from hemp and opium, is also in use, but to no great extent.

Hyderabad, the capital, is situated on the river Musi, between 400 ft. and 500 ft. wide at that spot. The environs have a wild but picturesque appearance, being overspread with granite hills and isolated rocks. Approached from the west the view is very striking. The palace and numerous mosques, rising above the surrounding buildings, have an air of grandeur, which is increased by the superb pile of buildings



HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

which form the British residency, a noble granite structure erected at a cost of £10,200, and consisting of a basement story of arches, and two others above it with wings, connected by a continuation of the basement story of arches, finished with a balustrade. The principal front is distinguished by a vast portico of the Corinthian order, the columns formed of white chunam, beautifully polished, extending from the base, which is on the summit of a noble flight of twenty-two steps, to the top of the upper story. On each side of this step stands a colossal sphynx. The interior of the portico is ornamented in the richest style of Grecian architecture; the pavement is of black and white marble. There is a large court in front with a circular basin of water in the centre, stocked with aquatic birds and planted round with various fruit-bearing trees, the whole inclosed by a wall with two gateways. In the city is a remarkable relic of the past, called Chahar

Minar (Four Minarets), raised upon a spot where the four principal streets of the city meet; in the environs are many fine gardens containing gorgeous pavilions of marvellous beauty.

The Prince and sovereign ruler, styled the Nizam, derives his authority from a chief, Azof Jah, who 150 years ago held high command under Aurungzebe. He, while bearing nominal allegiance to that Mogul Emperor, established himself in the Deccan as an independent Prince. On the death, in 1748, at the age of a hundred, of this chief, known as the Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), a fierce contest for power ensued amongst two of his descendants, one of whom was favoured by the English, while the cause of the other was espoused by the French. The British partisan, Nazir Jung, was triumphant, but after a brief period was slain in an encounter with some French troops who had mustered to

attack his camp. Thereupon his former rival, Mozuffer Jung ascended the throne; but he, too, after a short tenure of power, fell in an affray with some Patans. The French, who then had great influence in India, selected a brother of Nazir Jung, by name Salahet Jung, as ruler of the Deccan. A younger brother, Nizam Ali, however, soon dethroned this last-mentioned Prince, and in 1763 put him to death. The British Government, anxious to be on good terms with Nizam Ali, in 1766 concluded a new treaty. The Nizam, shortly after this, joined the Chief of Mysore against the East India Company; but in 1768, being compelled to sue for peace, a new treaty was signed wherein the arrangements as to the military assistance which should be afforded to his Highness were modified. During the stirring events of the close of the last century the Nizam alternated between the French and the English, at one time throwing in his lot with the former, at



another appealing for help to the latter. To obviate this, in 1798, a further treaty was concluded, under the terms of which all the Frenchmen in his Highness's service were dismissed; a subsidiary force being, on the other hand, assigned by the British Government for the protection of the Nizam's dominions. Subsequently the pecuniary payment for the maintenance of this force was commuted for a cession of territory. Nizam Ali died in 1803, and during the reign of the Princes who succeeded him the mismanagement of the country reached such a pitch that, in 1853, the British Government were compelled to interfere and a treaty was concluded, which, as subsequently modified in 1860, forms the basis of our relations with the Hyderabad State at the present time. In the former year Salar Jung, the distinguished personage who is now on a visit to this country, was appointed Minister, and under his admirable administration tranquillity was restored, lawless mercenaries were repressed, disorder was checked, and the country began to assume a new aspect. On the death, in 1869, of the late Nizam, Sir Salar Jung, in connection with another native nobleman, assumed the position of Regent during the minority of the present ruler, who, on his succession in that year, was but three years of age. His government is said to be excellent.

Our portrait of the youthful Nizam of Hyderabad is from a photograph of his Highness, for which we are indebted to Mr. Hurrey Chintamon, of 4, Addison-terrace, Kensington, who has supplied us with the portraits of several other Indian princes and statesmen.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 15.

The interest in Eastern affairs seems to be gradually dying out, thanks to the pacific turn events have taken, and the fickle-minded Parisians are already craving for a new sensation. It is true that the question of the future foreign policy of France, especially as far as regards Russia, continues to be commented upon; but the prevailing idea is that any intervention on the part of the Powers is for the present unnecessary, and that, unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise, Turkey will manage to rub along for a few more years—by which time France will be in a better position for taking up the subject. However, the events which have taken place may bring about a change in the Ministry. At the sitting of the Budget Commission, on Tuesday, M. Gambetta attacked the foreign policy of the Duc Decazes in a vehement manner; and M. Proust, following in the same strain, accused the diplomatic staff, and notably the French representative at Constantinople, of incompetency. The Foreign Minister defended his policy and his subordinates with tact and energy, but an impression has been created that a sufficiently sharp look out is not kept at the Ministry, which may prove mischievous.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the Chamber, though scandal-mongers have been gratified by the fact that permission has been granted to prosecute M. Rouvier, the deputy for Marseilles, for indecent conduct. The Senate was occupied for two days this week with the question of the depreciation of the value of silver and the advisability of limiting or suspending the issue of that typical French coin, the five-franc piece. After the rejection of several propositions put forward by individual members, the recommendation of the Commission that the manufacture of these coins may be limited or entirely suspended by decree to be issued subsequently to January, 1878, was adopted.

M. Buffet is once more coming forward. He has become a candidate for the senatorship rendered vacant by the death of M. Ricard, and has the support of the Right and that of Marshal MacMahon. The Left have put forward M. Renouard, amongst whose supporters are MM. Leon Say and De Marcère, and it is anticipated that the struggle will be a close one. As M. Thiers decided to sit in the Chamber, the vacancy thus created has been filled up by the election of M. Migeon, who is styled a Conservative Republican.

The Grand Prix de Paris was run on Sunday, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Marshal MacMahon and the Maréchal occupied the President's tribune, and were accompanied by the newly-arrived Ambassador of Morocco, whilst the entire fashionable world of Paris gathered within the inclosure. Kisber, on whom five to one had been freely laid, had the race in hand the whole distance and won as he liked by five lengths, despite the efforts of Enguerrand and Mondaine, who obtained second and third places. The triumph of the Derby winner was greeted by loud cheers from the English present, including the bookmakers. Many of these gentry, however, were apparently hard hit by the success of the favourite, and quietly departed without waiting to settle their bets, to the great indignation of their dupes. During the race for the Prix de la Ville de Paris an accident which might have been serious occurred. By some oversight, the police had neglected to clear a portion of the course, and the horses dashed amongst the spectators and upset six or eight persons.

Georges Sand, whose illness I mentioned in a previous letter, expired in intense agony at Nohant on Thursday last. It would be out of place here to give a detailed biography of the deceased lady, or a critical review of her literary labours during the past half century. Her funeral took place on Saturday at Nohant, and was attended by most of the leading literary celebrities of Paris. Victor Hugo was unable to be present, but a funeral oration from his pen was read over the tomb. Propositions were brought forward in the Senate the same day for the erection of statues to her memory at Versailles and in the Luxembourg Gardens.

The remains of the ex-King Louis Philippe and his Queen Marie Amélie, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince de Conde, and several infant Princes and Princesses of the Orleans family, removed from the church at Weybridge, were conveyed to Dreux, at the close of last week, for reinterment. The funeral ceremony was of a strictly private character, the members of the family alone being present.

The squabbles with reference to the working men's delegates appointed to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition would appear interminable. The Senate adopted, by 163 votes to 3, the bill passed by the Chamber for placing 125,000*fr.* at the disposal of the Government, and the Government agreed not to impose any line of conduct upon the delegates, but to leave them to act according to their individual views. But now, whilst some of the societies who were to be represented accept the Government grants for their delegates, others refuse them, though they have miserably failed in their own efforts to raise a sufficient sum.

### BELGIUM.

The King visited the Brussels Exhibition on Tuesday, and was conducted through the British section by Mr. P. de Keyser. Commissary Young was presented to his Majesty.

Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of the King and Queen, made her first communion, on Monday, in the parish church

of Laeken. Their Majesties, the Count of Flanders (who had returned from Paris), and the dignitaries of the Court were present. Senior Curé Donnet, of the Royal parish of St. Jacques-sur-Caudenberg, presided at the solemnity. The Princess wore a robe of white muslin without any ornament, and a small wreath of white roses over the veil. The King and the Count of Flanders were in civil costume, and the Queen in half mourning.

The legislative elections took place on Tuesday. All the Liberal Deputies for Brussels were re-elected. At Nivelles the same party gained two seats, but they lost a seat at Ypres. At Antwerp the outgoing Ultramontane members were re-elected by a majority of 170 votes. The complete results of the elections give a majority to the Catholics of twelve instead of fourteen votes, as heretofore.

### GERMANY.

The Emperor William reached Ems on Wednesday morning, and was met at the railway station by the Emperor of Russia. The greeting between the two Sovereigns is reported to have been of the most cordial character.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin on Wednesday morning for Kissingen, to drink the waters.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet M. Tisza, President of the Ministry, in reply to an interpellation with regard to the attitude observed by the Hungarian Government on the Eastern Question, said that the Government had acted throughout in harmony with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which in the future, as in the past, would strive to promote the interests of peace. The House took cognisance of the Minister's reply.

The Gewerbeverein of Lower Austria has decided to hold, at Vienna, an international exhibition of machinery and implements used by brewers, distillers, bakers, millers, and corn-factors. As in the two preceding years, the exhibition will be held in the second half of August, in connection with the international grain and seed market.

### AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the Legislative Appropriation Bill, restoring nearly all the reductions made by the House of Representatives. The two Houses are now in a complete deadlock on appropriations, neither showing any signs of yielding.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill proposed by Mr. Randall for the issue of twenty million dollars in silver, and also a further bill authorising the issue of ten million dollars silver in addition. It has also passed a joint resolution to modify the treaty with China so as to restrict immigration from that country to America.

The Committee upon the War Department expenditure have submitted to the House their report on the charges recently brought against Mr. Speaker Kerr by a former door-keeper of the House; and the report, which entirely exonerates Mr. Kerr from the charge of having sold a sub-lieutenancy in the army, has been unanimously adopted by the House.

### CANADA.

It is stated from Ottawa that the Dominion Government has received official advices from Washington, conceding to Canadian vessels the right of navigation upon the canals of the State of New York upon the same terms as American vessels.

A fire causing damage estimated at 300,000*dols.* occurred at Kingston on Monday. Two hotels, the Albion and the American, in Princess-street, and three adjoining blocks of houses, were destroyed.

A Russian scientific congress is to meet at Warsaw, next September, at which the question of adopting the Gregorian Calendar in Russia will be discussed.

M. Herzog, pastor of Berne, has been elected by the Synod of the National Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland to the dignity of Bishop.

The Right Rev. Dr. Edward Feild, Bishop of Newfoundland, died at Bermuda on the 8th inst. He was born in 1801, and consecrated Bishop in 1844.

Serious floods, owing to recent rain and the melting of the snow, are reported from Switzerland. Great damage has been done and several lives have been lost.

The King of Dahomey will, a telegram from Cape Coast Castle states, pay the fine imposed upon him by Commodore Hewett for the outrage committed upon Mr. Turnbull, and the people have begun to collect produce for that purpose.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, with the members of the expedition organised by him for the purpose of inquiring into the feasibility of admitting the waters of the Atlantic into that portion of the Desert of Sahara known as "El Juf," started, last Saturday, for the north-west coast of Africa.

### THE EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

Scattered around London, intermingled with the mansions of her merchant princes, but distinguished from them by statelier proportions, stand palaces for the poor, raised by beneficence for the mitigation, if not cure, of the many ills that flesh is heir to. Some of these institutions owe their origin to the wondrous energy of one man—the Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed. Among the charities founded by him the one which perhaps most deeply appeals to our sympathies is the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots; at Redhill, Surrey. Its managers have just issued their annual report, which breathes a justifiable spirit of gratitude and congratulation. Their cause for thankfulness is of a twofold nature; for while they are able to record the increasing prosperity of the establishment in the addition of numerous supporters, they at the same time rejoice in the greatly-improved condition of the inmates. There are 600 of these unhappy beings—unhappy as regards their mental condition, but most happy in having such a home; and, though all of them are more or less weakly, the health of this large family of imbeciles is reported as being exceedingly good. Details of the most satisfactory kind, some of them strangely pathetic, and all of deep interest to the philosopher as well as to the philanthropist, are given in the reports of the medical superintendent and the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. As one proof, among many that might be adduced, of the educating processes in operation at this asylum, it may be of interest to state that the report, which is tastefully and correctly produced, was printed by the inmates.

The annual fête and summer entertainment at the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots will be held on July 6.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Association began at Swaffham on Wednesday, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, who was among the successful competitors. The different classes were as follow:—Cattle, 139; horses, 246; sheep, 63; swine, 46; implements, 750. The show of horses was particularly good. A dinner took place on the ground in the afternoon—Sir W. Folke, of Hillington Hall, the High Sheriff of the county, presiding.

## The Extra Supplement.

### A WEDDING IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Few visitors to the last Paris Salon will have failed to notice, and those who noticed will certainly not have forgotten, the three varied and charmingly *spirituel* contributions of M. Adrien Moreau. The drollest was the illustration of Rabelais—"Ils allaient dodelinant de la teste;" the quaintest, most original, and popular was the "Representation Japonaise"—a party of Parisians enacting and "assisting" at an *al fresco* theatrical performance à la Japonaise, the dramatic personæ being in Japanese costumes with appropriate accessories. This was one of the pictures of the year. It would be vain to look out of Paris for a bit of polite comedy so original, so ingeniously and wittily treated, whilst the beautiful scheme of Japanese colouring was rendered with almost excessive delicacy. But the gayest, blithest, most rollicksome picture of the three is the "Noce au Moyen Age," which we have engraved. There is nothing retrospective in the picture but the costumes. Horned head-dress and train of the fifteenth century, doublet and slashed sleeves, trunk-hose and "breeks," gabardine, and cowl, are but the drapery of nature ever young; for each face seems to have a familiar character and a natural expression such as one might encounter in any rustic wedding of to-day. The landscape, too, is redolent of the fresh bird-pairing spring-time. The luxurious carpeting of grass and herbage is spangled with wild flowers; the trees twinkle in the morning light and sparkle with may-bloom. Though a subject of sentiment, there is no mawkish sentimentality. The marriage ceremony has been performed, for the bridal procession is returning from the church in the distance. The bridegroom proudly whispers of the anticipated joys of their future home to the bride. The bagpiper and clarionet-player seem to make up in energy for what their instruments may lack in sweetness. The parents are happy in their children and live over again their own wedding day. And other relations or friends are already obstreperous in their felicitations.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Charlewood, T., to be Perpetual Curate of Owtorpe, Notts.  
Clark, Samuel; Rector of Chaffcombe.  
Greeny, W. F.; Vicar of St. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich.  
Davis, Thomas; Vicar of Drypool.  
Fitzherbert, T.; Vicar of Tissington, Derbyshire.  
Fortescue, H. J.; Rector of St. George's, Leicester.  
Hall, T. K.; Vicar of Whaddon.  
Harvey, Henry Anher; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford.  
Jones, Thomas; Vicar of Eglwysrhwy.  
Leigh, Francis J.; Vicar of Buckland, near Faringdon, Berks.  
Mater, J. S.; Curate-in-Charge of St. John's, Gateshead Fell, Durham.  
Mander, Josiah; Vicar of Stokenchurch, Oxon.  
Marriott, C.; Rector of Elton, Stockton-on-Tees.  
Newling, William; Vicar of Branksea, Dorset.  
Ottley, Henry Bickersteth; Vicar of Newton-on-Trent, Newark.  
Pochin, William Henry; Vicar of Worminghall, Bucks.  
Risley, W. C.; Vicar of Tipton, Herefordshire.  
Roberts, John, Curate of Rhymney; Curate of Newcastle Emly.  
Rogers, Arthur Johnson; Rector of Yarrington.  
Thomas, Evan; Perpetual Curate of Llanfair Nantgwyn.  
Ward, Charles Slegg; Vicar of Wootton St. Laurence.  
Wickstead, John Henry; Vicar of Poedington.  
Wilkinson, E. Gladow; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Twyford, Berks.  
Wilson, W. O.; Rector of Little Laver, Essex.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. J. Griffith, D.D., late Canon of Rochester, has given £500 to the Clergy Orphan Schools.

The *Guardian* states that a gentleman, who desires to be anonymous, has given £500 to St. Silas's Church, South Lambeth, of which the Rev. C. Bull is the Incumbent-designate.

A monition has been issued against the Bishop of Oxford to show cause, in the Court of Arches, why he refuses to admit Dr. Willis to the rectory of Drayton Parslow, Bucks.

A festival of parish choirs from all parts of the diocese of Ely, which included a thousand voices, has been held in the cathedral of that city.

Four beautifully stained windows, executed by Mr. Gibbs, representing the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene, St. Peter, and St. Paul, have been placed in the chancel of St. Philip's church, Arlington-square, Islington, through the exertions of Mr. Clapperton and a few friends.

Sermons will be preached to-morrow in upwards of 1200 churches and chapels within the metropolitan district in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will proceed in state to the morning service, 10 a.m., at Westminster Abbey, and in the afternoon, at 3 p.m., to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they meet the Judges, who attend, according to ancient custom, the first Sunday after Trinity.

The confirmation memorial window to Bishop Wilberforce, about to be put up in St. Mary's, Southampton, is being designed by Mr. Street, R.A., and is a large handsome window of three lights, the central light being about 30 ft. in height. It is expected to cost about £465, and is to be the offering of all whom the late Bishop confirmed. Contributions for this memorial will be gladly received and acknowledged by Miss L. Phillimore, 5, Arlington-street, London, S.W.

A report of a most satisfactory character was presented at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, which was held on Monday, at the Mansion House, and over which the Lord Mayor presided. The Archbishop of Canterbury was unable to be present, but his Grace sent a letter, in which he expressed the interest he felt in the society, and declared his opinion that it would be impossible to carry on the work of our dioceses without the help received through its agency. The speakers at the meeting included the Lord Mayor, the Bishops of London and Peterborough, Bishop Cloughton, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., and Canon Gregory.

The annual meeting of the English Church Union was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of the Hon. C. Lindley Wood. Resolutions were adopted declaring that a large increase of the Episcopate was necessary for the proper government of the Church in England and Wales; and that, in regard to the appointment to sees, the present system of election of Bishops by the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church under the penalties of *Pœnirure* should be altered in favour of a system whereby the election would be free, and the Church (with due regard to the rights of the Crown) have a real voice in the appointment of her chief pastors. A second meeting in connection with the union was held in the evening, when a resolution was agreed to declaring, in reference to the relation of the Church to the existing ecclesiastical Courts, that in all purely spiritual matters no decision that was not the free decision of the Church itself could be binding on the conscience.

Mr. Hawksley, C.E., has accepted the presidency of the health department at the Social Science Congress, to be held at Liverpool in October next.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Periodical art." What is that? It was to such a toast that Mr. John Tenniel, the admired caricaturist of *Punch*, was called upon to respond at the banquet given at the Mansion House, last Saturday, to the representatives of Art. Mr. Tenniel was too modest to discuss in public the different meanings which might be attached to the term "periodical" art; so he contented himself with expressing his thanks and sitting down again. A most admirable speech, as after-dinner speeches go. But is not the recumbent gentleman who draws shipwrecks, mackerel, envelopes with postage-stamps on them, portraits of the Royal family, oysters, and bread-and-cheese, in coloured chalks, on the pavement in Tottenham-court-road, a "periodical" artist? Perhaps it would be better to call him a "diurnal" one, since his performances are rubbed out at sunset to be smudged in again the next morning. And the designer of those wonderful wooden cartoons on the hoardings representing the Nabob of Arcot in the act of devouring pickles and administering "sauce to the fish"—is that mural master a "periodical" artist? It is periodically that the bill-sticker renews his polychromatic glories. Perhaps, had Mr. Tenniel been asked to return thanks for "Humorous" or for "Black and White" Art, the phraseology from the Chair would have been slightly more appropriate.

I was born dull; and it requires a great deal more than a surgical operation to get a joke into my head. Thus, all the week through, I have been puzzling myself to discover where the fun lies in the heading of a recent paragraph in the *Times* reciting that, there having been no sales on a certain day on the Liverpool Stock Exchange, the President of the Stockbrokers' Association had been presented, after many complimentary speeches, with a pair of white gloves. The paragraph was headed "Diminution of Crime in Liverpool." Is it, then, a criminal act to do business in Stock and Shares; and if it be not a crime is it funny to insinuate that it is?

It strikes me that the Emperor Napoleon must have had as many carriages captured by the enemy at the battle of Waterloo as Oliver Cromwell—from a showman's point of view—had heads. There is an indubitably authentic Napoleonic travelling-carriage at Madame Tussaud's; there is another in the United States; and now I read in the correspondence of Marshal Blücher, just published in the *Cologne Gazette*, that the Prussians, at Mont St. Jean, captured Napoleon's *berline de voyage*, and that the vanquished Emperor had only just time enough to leap out of the vehicle, throw himself, without hat or sword, on a horse, and make his escape towards Gemappes. Blücher writes to his family to say that he has sent them this self-same carriage, only "unfortunately it is injured." Where is it now? Or is it the same carriage which we have all seen in Baker-street?

On Tuesday last I stood in Nunhead Cemetery by the open grave of poor Walter Thornbury, who died on the previous Sunday, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was buried close to the tomb of Tom Hood. Among the half-dozen persons (certainly not more) who were present at the interment of Mr. Thornbury, I failed (with one exception) to recognise a face that was familiar to me. Notice had been given in that morning's papers of the time and place of the funeral; but the season is at its height, and of the hundreds of friends the poor fellow should have had, none, apparently, could spare time to show so trifling a mark of respect for his memory or of sympathy with those he leaves behind as to follow his remains to the narrow house appointed for us all. Walter Thornbury had been toiling at the craft of authorship ever since the year 1845. He was at one time the art-critic of the *Athenæum*. He was one of the earliest and the most distinguished contributors to *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. He was a fluent versifier, a laborious and appreciative, if not always accurate, antiquary and topographer; and in quaint, out-of-the-way knowledge of old London, its manners, customs, and traditions, he wellnigh equalled Peter Cunningham. He had written two or three novels also, a *Life of Turner*, and a multitude of books of travel. He was a kind, single-hearted, genial man; but he was certainly not fortunate either in his life or in his death. *Cras nobis*, I suppose. The miserable spectacle of Tuesday last made me wish, somehow, that I were eligible to become a Forester, or a Druid, or an Odd Fellow. At least, were I affiliated to one of those mystic Brotherhoods, somebody would come to my funeral.

And Death, too, the indefatigable worker who is perpetually striking, but who never "strikes," in the trades-union sense of the term, has taken away my dear old friend Alfred Bates Richards, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*. He was in every way an accomplished and high-minded gentleman, a scholar of the good old Sir Egerton Brydges type—chivalrous, slightly opinionated, seemingly reserved and austere, but really a generous, guileless, tender-hearted man. As a political pamphleteer he had done in years gone by good service in a thankless branch of journalism. There was about him, on the other hand, much of the making of a poet; and of this his noble drama of "Oliver Cromwell," produced at the Queen's under Miss Hodson's management, gave bright earnest. He was practical, too, besides being poetical, editing most zealously and efficiently the highly respectable newspaper which he was appointed to conduct after the retirement of Mr. James Grant. Alfred Bates Richards will also be remembered as one of the earliest and usefulest advocates of the volunteer movement. Until his death he was, I believe, Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the metropolitan corps.

Miss Henrietta Hodson, whose name I mentioned just now, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, full of feminine acumen, vivacity, and *finesse*, touching certain criticisms which have appeared on her admirable impersonation of the Duchesse de Seignemonts in Alexandre Dumas's "Etrangère"—a bitterly bad play, excellently well acted, both in London and in Paris. There was scarcely any need for Miss Hodson to vindicate in print the manner in which she supports the character of the Duchess; but when she points out that in sundry items of "business" which she introduces, such as breaking a teacup or inclining her head over the back of a sofa, she has merely and scrupulously followed the initiative set by Mdlle. Croizette, at the Théâtre Français, I am reminded of the famous piece of "business" with which the immortal Rachel used to make such a sensation as Camille in "Les Horaces." When the news was brought her of the slaughter both of her brother and her lover Camille naturally "felt bad"—to use an Americanism—and exhibited unmistakable symptoms of fainting; but, ere she swooned, she used, with exquisite art, to extend her hand backwards, in order to make sure that there was a chair on which she might faint away comfortably. The gesture was based strictly on the precedent set years before by Mademoiselle Mars; and at the Français, as at St. James's Theatre, in London (in Mr. John Mitchell's glorious days), it never failed to produce a duly thrilling effect; yet Rachel herself used to tell the story how, playing Camille once at some French provincial theatre—say at Brives-la-Gaillarde or Arcis-sur-Aube—

the pit and gallery, when she extended her hand, as usual, in the fainting scene, burst into a roar of laughter, and there were cries of "La chaise n'y est pas. Tu vas cascader." "Cascader" is to tumble very awkwardly indeed. Thus the safety of stage "business" cannot be always depended upon.

Her Majesty the Queen, ever graciously prompt to encourage female talent, has accepted a copy of Miss Ellen C. Clayton's just-published "English Female Artists." Miss Clayton, the authoress of "Queens of Song," is as facile an adept with the pencil as with the pen, and I have no doubt that she has proved herself conversant *au fond* with the subject which she has now taken up. I have as yet only seen the index to her "English Female Artists;" and that index must be, I surmise (like the catalogues of the Academy Exhibitions), "under revision," since I miss from it the names of Mrs. Anne Seymour Damer, the sculptress, of Miss Fanny Corbair, of the Duchess of Somerset (Miss Louisa Sheridan), of Anna and Susanna Lister, the etchers, of Mrs. Dadds, the flower-painter, of Betty Langley, Miss Noel, and Miss Smirke. But these ladies are all in the book, no doubt, although not yet "indexed;" and I shall be bitterly disappointed, indeed, if Miss Clayton has made no mention of dear old Miss Linwood, who, although she wrought only in Berlin wool, was an artist of whom all Englishwomen have reason to be proud.

The Bishop of Cadiz, so the telegrams tell us, lately went out of his way at a public dinner to speak of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as a "Herejote." Now, "Herejote" is the disparaging augmentative of "Herege." A "herejote" is an arch-heretic, a "boss" heretic, *hereticus pertinax*. I am enabled, however, on the very best authority—my own, inasmuch as it is clearly desirable to relieve an estimable Spanish prelate from the imputation of having been guilty of a gross act of discourtesy—to infer that the Bishop, at the public dinner in question, was not accurately reported. The word really used by his Lordship (so, for the sake of his reputation for good manners, I am willing to surmise) was not "Herejote," but "Herebero," which means simply an heir to great estates. The Prince is the heir to the British Crown; so there is no harm done, and the Bishop of Cadiz did not forget his *caballerosidad*. G. A. S.

## THE MURDER OF CONSULS IN TURKEY.

The following account of the massacre of the French and German Consuls at Salonica is communicated to us, with the portraits which we have engraved, by their brother, Mr. Alfred Abbott:—

"On May 5 Aretizar Villayet, a Christian girl, about fourteen years old, who had been snatched by the Turks from the village of Bogdanza two days before, was transported by train to Salonica, where, according to existing rules, she might appear before the Government and abjure the religion of her forefathers. In another carriage followed the mother of this girl. Arrived at the railway terminus, the mother, screaming, begged every Christian present to help her daughter, who was made by force to change her faith. All the people who happened to be there at once hastened to snatch the girl from the hands of three Ottomans who accompanied her. One of them was Emin Effendi, a member of the Council of Salonica, and one of the most influential Turks as regards fanaticism and inimical feelings towards the Christians.

"At the moment the carriage of Mr. Pericles Hajji Lazzaro, Consul of the United States, happened to be there waiting the arrival of its owner by the same train from Vodina, where he had been on a tour of pleasure during three days, accompanied by the Greek Consul, Mr. Vatikotes, and by Mr. Mavrocordato, a gentleman from Athens. The gentlemen did not arrive by that train; so the Christians, seeing the carriage empty, took advantage of this coincidence and put the girl and her mother into it, accompanying them as far as the City Gate, and all the time begging the coachman to take her where she might be in safety.

"On the morrow (Saturday), towards noon, a number of Turks, headed by a committee of five, came to the Konak, and appeared before the Governor, near whom was seated the Mufti, named Ibrahim Bey, a member of the upper council of the Villayet, a very influential rich and fanatic Mohammedan. A Christian gentleman was also present. The committee demanded the immediate discovery of the girl and her delivery into their hands; otherwise they threatened to revenge themselves. Ibrahim Bey approved and supported their demand. The Pasha did not even take the trouble to reprove them, or try to disperse the crowd; on the contrary, he promised to satisfy them fully. He therefore sent at once a committee to Mr. Hajji Lazzaro's house in search of the girl, while, on the other side, he looked on gently at the armed mob, which, under the guidance of Emin Effendi, and with the encouragement of Allay Bey (Colonel of the police), was congregating at the mosque attached to the Government House.

"At the same time, public criers throughout the town invited all the faithful Mussulmans to arm themselves and assemble within the above-mentioned mosque; and the Imams from the tops of the minarets excited the people against the Giaours. Some officers, with guards, distributed arms and cartridges to the already infuriated mob.

"About three o'clock the French and German Consuls were informed of all this disturbance, and wished if possible to prevent the imminent danger to the Christians. They thought it their duty to go to the Governor, and represent to him the urgent necessity of taking serious measures for the tranquillisation of the excited Turkish populace. But having arrived at the gate of the Government House, they met Emin Effendi, who, it appears, told them treacherously that the Pasha was at the mosque.

"Under such circumstances the Consuls always go straight to the Pasha. Emin Effendi therefore conducted them to the mosque, and took them into the room where the Council was assembled, and where the Pasha came in afterwards. Whilst there the Consul of Germany, Mr. Henry Abbott, wrote a letter to Mr. N. Hajji Lazzaro, brother of the then absent American Consul; and, supposing him from the rumours which were afloat to be cognisant of the girl's hiding-place, requested him to give up the girl. He also wrote another note to his own brother, Mr. Alfred Abbott, representing to him the necessity of finding out and sending up the girl, and saying that he and their brother-in-law, Mr. Moulin, were prisoners in the mosque, and that if the girl was not given up the consequences might be serious.

"As soon as Mr. Alfred Abbott received his brother's note, which, either through fatality or purposely, did not reach him immediately, he ran everywhere he thought the girl might be found, and, having discovered her at last, he delivered her into the hands of the Cavass of the English Consulate, who conducted her immediately to the Lyceum.

"But the treacherous villains never intended to wait for the girl. The French and German Consuls had already been butchered in the presence of the Governor, Kefat Pasha, and of all the members of the two Councils, all the principal officers of the City Guard, and all the Turkish notabilities of the town. Not one of these undertook to protect the innocent

victims, and not a drop of Turkish blood was spilt on their behalf. Many are the proofs that the Consuls did not remain alive more than half an hour in the mosque. The Turks were thirsting for their blood, and would on no account lose the opportunity. They fell upon their unarmed victims, and butchered them with various instruments in such a manner that no one can behold their mutilated bodies without feelings of horror and loathing for the instigators and perpetrators of such a savage massacre. Each of the corpses bears more than thirty wounds, and wounds so deep that they must certainly have expired at the first blows; and the rest was evidently done after death.

"This shows the ferocity at which the Turks had arrived, and is too characteristic of their immemorial barbarity. It is in vain that the upper functionaries of Stamboul may have Frenchified themselves a little—the masses remain such as they were centuries ago, without a particle of civilisation.

"After the death of the martyrs—for such they must be called—their persons were robbed of whatever valuables they had possessed—such as watches, chains, rings, and money—part of their clothing, and boots, and in such a condition they were dragged, face downwards, out of the room. They were laid on the ground so that their mouths and body were full of earth. Their bodies bear unquestionable proofs of having been stamped upon; and they were left thus, like dead dogs, in the midst of the street. It was only towards half-past nine in the evening, after the Pasha had in vain exhausted all his exhortations to the representative of the absent Greek Archbishop to hasten and bury the dead secretly, that their bodies were delivered to their families.

"It must be observed that when we say the Consuls went to the mosque, it is not meant that they went within the temple, but only into the grounds of the mosque, where the room stands in which the council was held, and in which the Consuls were butchered. This place is always open, and every-one of any creed is admitted, without the Turks considering it a profanation.

"M. Jules P. Moulin, the French Consul, was married three years and three months ago to the sister of Mr. Henry Abbott, German Consul. The first named was approaching his fortieth year; he leaves a widow, twenty-six years of age, and two orphans, a girl nearly two years old, and a boy just a year and a month old. Mr. Henry Abbott was in his thirty-fourth year, and leaves a young widow, twenty-seven years old. The official papers of Paris and Berlin speak highly of the official conduct and personal qualities of the two victims. Their untimely and horrible death, which they met in courageously performing their duty, is a crowning proof of their high character. As to the esteem that they both enjoyed at Salonica, it is shown by the fact that all the Christian population, and a great part of the Israelites, expressed their deeply felt sympathy by keeping their shops and offices closed during fourteen days, from the day of the massacre to that of the burying of the dead."

The two portraits are copied from photographs by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople.

## TURKEY AND THE HERZEGOVINA.

It is stated that the insurgent chiefs in the Herzegovina and Bosnia have held a meeting and resolved to reject the armistice of six weeks offered by the Turkish Government. The Austrian Government has therefore announced that it will grant no further relief to the destitute refugees in Dalmatia. The Grand Vizier had instructed the Turkish Commissioners to declare that the reforms already granted, and the measures for the redress of grievances in the revolted provinces, should remain in force during the armistice. The insurgents are resolved, however, to prevent the revictualling of the Turkish fortress of Niksic, a place of great military importance near the frontier of Montenegro. Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, seems resolved at length to enter openly into the war against Turkey, and his troops were ordered to prepare this week for a march into the Herzegovina. On the other hand, the Turkish demand of explanations from Serbia appears to have met with a pacific reply. The Government of Prince Milan Obrenovitch, warned that it cannot expect Russian support, disclaims any intention of subverting the Ottoman Empire. The war is, therefore, still confined to the Herzegovina and some districts of Bosnia. We have engraved another sketch of one of the incidents of this prolonged conflict, the death of a spy who had ventured in disguise to get information for the Turkish Pasha among the insurgent troops of that wild highland country. The sketch was taken by one of our own correspondents lately travelling there.

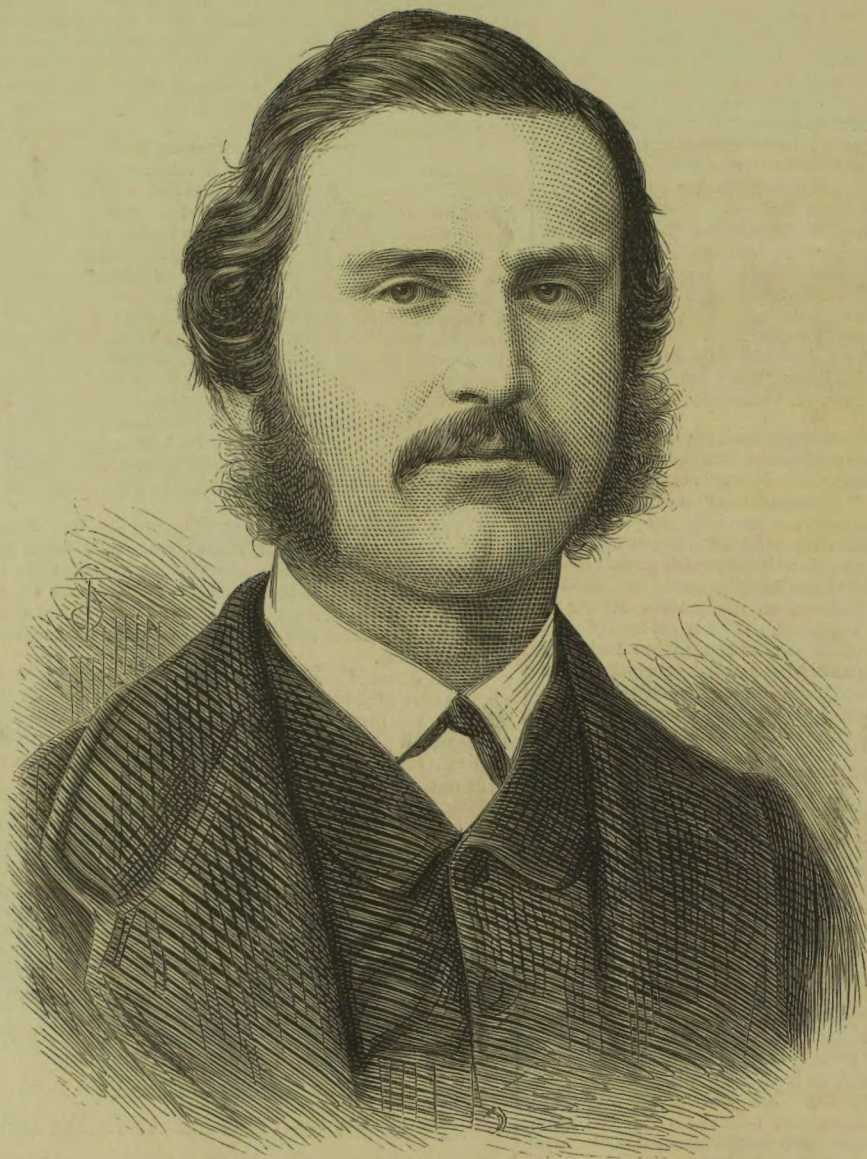
## MILITARY SPORTS AT BROMPTON.

The grand military athletic sport meeting, at the Lillie-bridge grounds, West Brompton, on Saturday last, was favoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The most interesting performances were those of horsemen wielding the lance or the sword, tilting at rings or at tent-pegs, slicing lemons with a sabre-cut as they galloped past, or fencing with one another lance against sword, as is shown in our illustration. There was also fencing between a foot-soldier with a bayonet and a mounted lancer or swordsmen. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) had consented to give away the prizes. After the orders for money prizes had been distributed, Captain Moore received the Prince of Wales's prize for officers' mounted competition. Lieutenant B. C. Quill was next presented with his two well-worn cups; Captain West was awarded the extra prize for tent-pegging, tilting, and cutting lemons; and then Sergeant Mayes, riding up on his horse, received from Princess Mary the cup for tent-pegging and tilting amidst loud cheering from his brother soldiers. The arrangements of the meeting were well carried out by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Jewell.

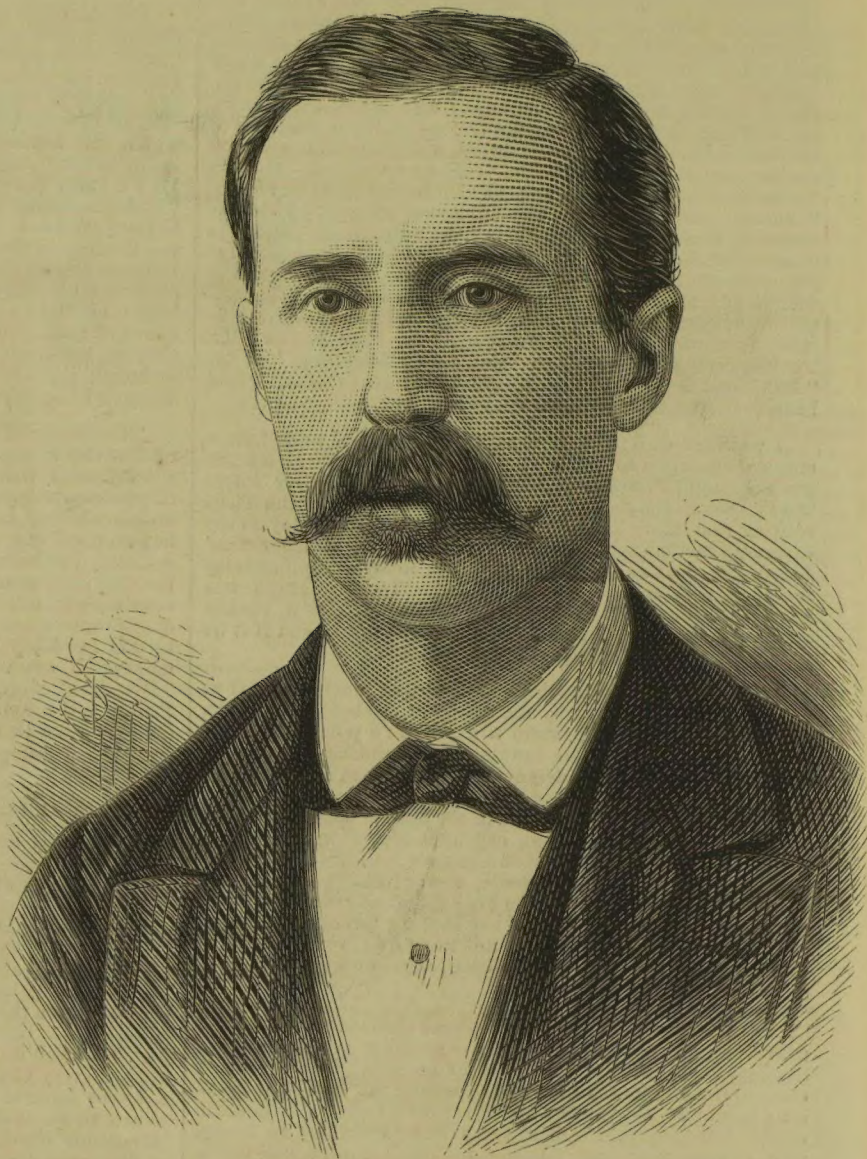
Sir Arthur Guinness has written to the Lord Mayor of Dublin stating that he will recall his offer of £7000 towards the opening of Stephen's-green, in that city, to the people, unless the care of the park is reserved for the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Three volunteer gatherings took place in London last Saturday, when the 3rd City of London was inspected on the Horse Guards Parade by Lord Napier of Magdala, honorary Colonel of the Regiment; the 2nd (or South) Middlesex by Hyde Park by Lord Abinger; and the 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery in the Tower Moat by Colonel Wolsey. Last Saturday the volunteers of Edinburgh City and Leith had their annual field-day, and were reviewed by Lieutenant-Colonel Butt, commanding the sixty-second district. Afterwards a sham fight took place, two battalions operating in the Hunter's Bog against a supposed enemy intrenched at Biddington, and another division executing a flank movement round Arthur's Seat, which was supposed to be successful. Over 2000 volunteers took part in the action.





THE LATE MR. HENRY ABBOTT, GERMAN CONSUL AT SALONICA.

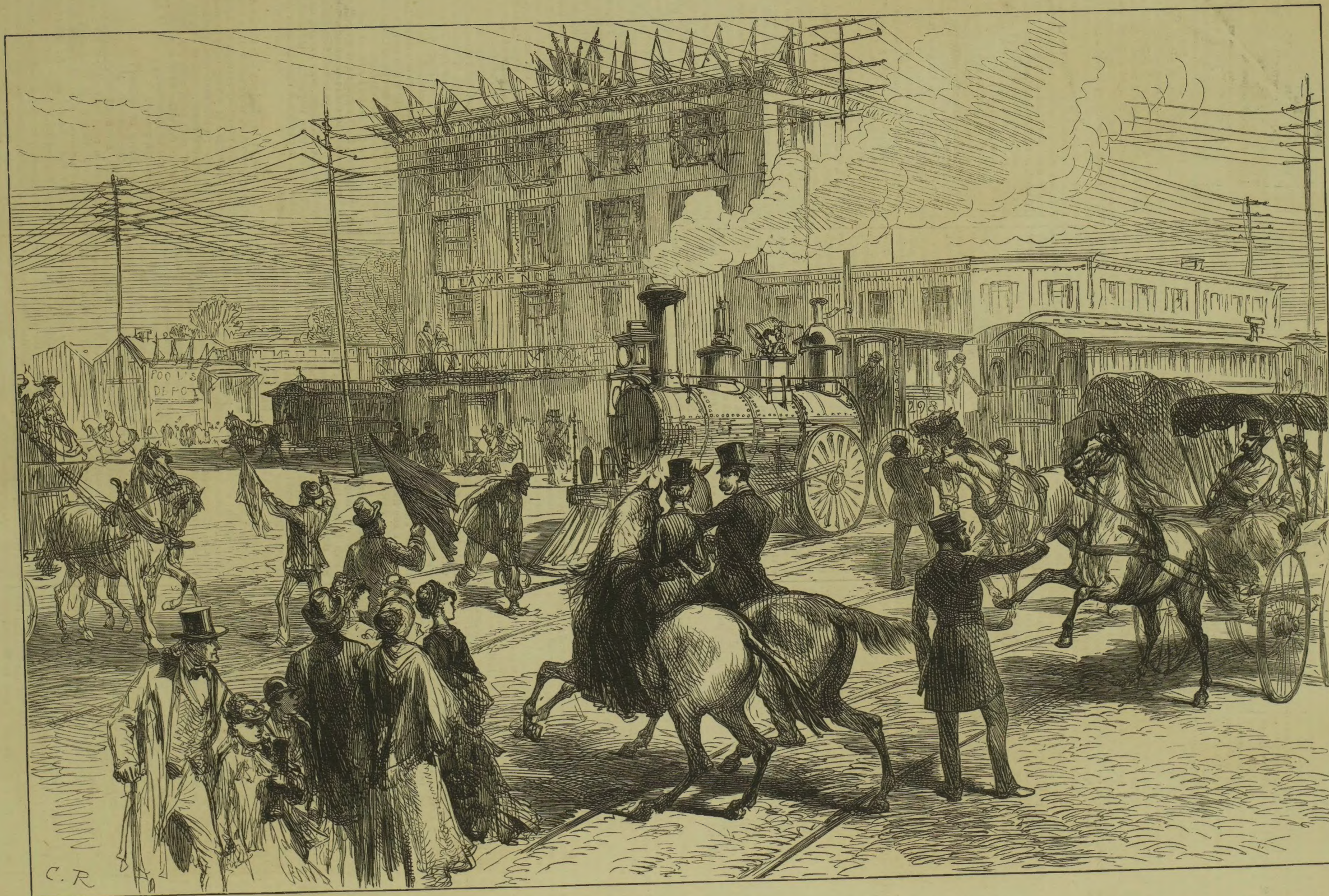


THE LATE M. JULES PAUL MOULIN, FRENCH CONSUL AT SALONICA.



A JOURNEY INTO THE HERZEGOVINA: FATE OF A TURKISH SPY.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





BROAD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House met on Tuesday, after the Whitsun recess, when the Trades Union Act Amendment and the Salmon Fisheries Bills were read the third time. Lord Napier and Ettrick presented a number of petitions in favour of prohibiting the practice of vivisection.

Lord Northbrook, on his return from India, took his seat, on Thursday, as Earl of Northbrook and Viscount Baring, of Lee. Lord Enfield drew attention to the attempt to deprive the British Government and British subjects of their proprietary rights in the Church property at Stockholm, and the resistance offered by the British Church Committee before the Swedish Courts. In the twenty years from 1855 to 1875 there had been expended in maintaining and repairing the fabric of the church £10,800, of which more than £5000 were contributed by the British Government. The Earl of Derby said the question had enlisted a good deal of interest, and it arose from the withholding of the consular grant in consequence of a decision of the late Government. The British Church Committee claimed the church as the property of British subjects resident at Stockholm, which a rival committee held to be the property of the whole community, of whatever nationality, professing the Protestant faith. The law officers had advised the Government not to interfere, and the matter of the dispute would therefore have to be decided by the law courts of Sweden. Earl De la Warr asked what position the country stood in with regard to the treaty signed at Paris on April 15, 1856, between Great Britain, Austria, and France, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and whether the suzerainty exercised by Turkey over the tributary States of Serbia and Roumania was included in that guarantee? The Earl of Derby replied that by the treaty referred to Great Britain, Austria, and France engaged to guarantee, jointly and severally, the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and the second article provided that any infraction of the stipulations would be considered by the Powers as a *casus belli*, and that they would without delay come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the force that would be necessary to maintain the treaty. The treaty had not, as far as he knew, been invalidated or modified by any subsequent treaty or diplomatic engagement. Their Lordships would not ask him to do that which was hardly possible, and which, if it were possible, would be inconvenient and very dangerous—namely, to enter into a purely hypothetical discussion as to the circumstances under which guarantees of this kind were to be held to be absolutely binding upon those who had entered into them. They no doubt gave the right to interfere, and imposed the duty of interference; but what those precise circumstances were could only be decided when the case actually arose. There was no doubt that the tributary States of Serbia and Roumania were included in the guarantee of the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire; but the noble Lord misapprehended the meaning of the treaty when he asked whether it constituted an engagement by any of the Powers to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, and to interpose between the Turkish Government and the tributary States. That was a case not contemplated by the treaty, and with which the treaty had nothing to do. The treaty guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire against external aggression; and it was never contemplated that we should lend ourselves to take part in the internal quarrels between the authorities of Constantinople and the populations of Serbia and Roumania.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Disraeli, replying to the Marquis of Hartington, said that the steps taken by her Majesty's Government in Turkish affairs were such as it was believed would lead to the maintenance of an honourable peace. The great Powers concurred entirely with England that no undue pressure should be put upon the new Sultan, and that time should be given to him and his counsellors to mature their measures and the policy they intended to pursue; whilst Serbia had been impressed with the importance of temperate conduct being observed on her part towards the rulers of the empire. Colonel Beresford moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the case of Mr. Henwood and his connection with the Admiralty, but, after a debate, the motion was negatived without a division. Earl Percy called attention to the practice of referring in the course of debates to remarks made in the House of Lords, and the Speaker, at the request of Mr. Disraeli, explained the rules laid down by the common law of Parliament. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply. The votes discussed were the Army Estimates, and much time was occupied with a renewal of the familiar controversies on the Martini-Henry rifle, and the site of the Knightsbridge Barracks. Mr. R. Yorke, pressing to a division his objection to the reconstruction of the barracks at Knightsbridge, found fourteen supporters against 125 marshalled by the Government whip. The Committee resumed on vote 12, and the whole of the remaining votes were agreed to. The Civil Service Estimates, classes 5, 6, and 7, and the Revenue and Post Office Departments Estimates, were also agreed to, with the exception of the Consular and Diplomatic votes, which were postponed.

Sir W. Fraser called attention on Monday to a letter sent by the secretary of the political committee of the Reform Club to Mr. Ripley, the hon. member for Bradford, respecting his votes in divisions, and an animated discussion ensued. Acting on the suggestion of the Premier, the motion for calling the secretary of the committee to the bar of the House was withdrawn. Mr. Disraeli moved the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill and Mr. Hardy the University of Oxford Bill, both having originated in the House of Lords. After a debate of much interest, both bills were read the second time.

There was a morning sitting on Tuesday, when the Poor Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee. At the evening sitting Lord Elcho moved "That the reform of the Government of the metropolis, with a view to its more efficient, uniform, and economical administration, is a question of primary importance, and deserves the early attention of her Majesty's Government; and that such reform should be based on the establishment of one municipal administration for the whole metropolis." The motion was supported by Mr. Lowe, and opposed by the Home Secretary on the part of the Government. After a vigorous debate it was withdrawn. The adjourned debate on the exclusion of strangers was further adjourned.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill came before the House, on Wednesday, upon a motion for second reading, and was rejected by 299 votes to 81. In the first year of the late Parliament 87 voted for the bill and 193 against it; in 1870 the numbers for it rose to 90, and the opponents sank to 121; in 1871 the supporters were 124, but the opposition increased in still greater proportion, and became 206; in 1872 a division was avoided by a prolongation of the debate; in 1873 Sir Wilfrid Lawson's adherents numbered 81, and his opponents rose to 321; in 1874 the numbers were 75 and 301 respectively. Last year 86 members voted with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and 371 against.

Mr. Forsyth, on Thursday, gave notice that on Monday he would ask whether the Government, in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission, intended to withdraw the Fugitive Slave Circular and issue fresh instructions. Lord Sandon, in reply to Mr. Heygate, said that the Act disqualified a member of a school board for life who was absent for six months without leave. He could not now say whether he would make any change in that direction in his Elementary Education Bill. On the motion for the second reading of the Elementary Education Bill, Mr. Mundella moved that, in the opinion of this House, it was desirable that the recommendations contained in the recent report of the Factory and Workshops Acts Commission relating to the enforcement of the attendance of children at school should be introduced in any measure for improving the elementary education of the people. Mr. E. Ashley having seconded the amendment, a debate followed, which occupied the principal portion of the night. Eventually the bill passed through the second reading.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## ASCOT RACES.

The London season has, so far, been a by no means brilliant one, still we should have imagined that Royal Ascot—the first race course that the Prince of Wales has visited since his return from India—would have fully maintained its prestige in point of attendance. This was scarcely the case on Tuesday; moreover, the programme for that day, which always affords the best day's racing of the year, was not quite so strong as usual. The weather, too, was by no means what it should have been, light showers, called by courtesy heat drops, prevailing during the afternoon, and changing into a heavy rain as soon as the sport was over. Shortly before the first race the Royal procession came up the New Mile. The five carriages contained the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and various members of the suite. The cheering as the Prince passed along the line was very enthusiastic, and there could be no doubt of the genuineness of his welcome back to the turf. Proceedings commenced, as usual, with the Trial Stakes, which fell an easy prey to Jester, who created such a sensation a few days ago by beating New Holland in a Queen's Plate at Winchester. He was claimed by Lord Exeter for £1000, and though he is by Merryman, a sire unknown to fame, from a pedigreeless mare, there is no telling how good he may not be, and he was a cheap horse. The Maiden Plate, famous for introducing us to such celebrities as The Palmer and Rosicrucian, brought nine to the post, though Rob Roy and The Rover, two "darkies" of very high private reputation, were kept in reserve for something better. In their absence Blue Riband, a remarkably nice colt by Knight of the Garter—Phantom Sail, who appeared for the first time, had matters all his own way. The meeting of Thunder, Balfe, and Freeman, in the Gold Vase, created unusual interest. Their respective weights were 9 st. 3 lb., 9 st., and 8 st. 12 lb. Of course, little Freeman, who, though one of the most common-looking horses ever seen, can stay for ever, brought them along at his best pace; but, though these tactics answered with Balfe, he could never go fast enough to fairly extend Thunder, who went by him in three or four strides at the distance, and passed the post, almost pulling Archer out of his saddle. The grand son of Thunderbolt has developed staying powers with age, and we are quite likely to see him win a cup or two before going into well-earned retirement. Next came the great race of the day, the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Kisber, the horse of the year, and as far as we can judge, very probably a horse of a century, was not engaged, nor was Forerunner, and the whole interest of the race lay in the antagonism of Petrarch, Julius Caesar, and Great Tom, as the other three competitors were mere platers. Petrarch had a 5 lb. penalty for his success in the Guineas, and Great Tom claimed a maiden allowance of 7 lb. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that Julius Caesar, who looked in splendid trim, started favourite, though a good many people could not forget the style in which Petrarch beat him in the Two Thousand, and supported Lord Dupplin's horse very heavily. The latter lay off until they came into the straight, and then, taking up the running, soon had Julius Caesar in hopeless trouble, Great Tom, however, stuck to him with much resolution; and, though Petrarch won easily, it struck us that he was very glad to get past the post. We must not omit to mention that Julius Caesar ran in Mr. Gee's newly-registered colours, that gentleman having purchased him for £5000; while Peck has also sold Forerunner to Mr. Thorold for £6000, with certain contingencies; both colts will still be trained at Russley. This complete reversal of the Epsom form, as far as Petrarch and "Julius" are concerned, is very difficult to account for in a satisfactory manner, and we shall not attempt the task. In the Queen's Stand Plate Lowlander made the usual example of Rosy Cross and other two-year-olds. Among the beaten lot was Freia, a very nice-looking three-year-old sister to Holy Friar, for whom the Duke of Westminster gave 2400 gs. at the dispersal of the late "Mr. Launde's" stud. Eighteen ran for the Ascot Stakes, which is the largest field that has been brought together for this race since 1848. Unfortunately, at the first turn Chancellor (6 st.), Escort (6 st. 12 lb.), Correggio (5 st. 12 lb.), Hengist (5 st. 12 lb.), and Hobbloom (5 st. 7 lb.), all bolted out of the course, and took no further part in the race. Inside the distance Bersaglier (5 st. 10 lb.) appeared to have the race in hand; but little Chesterman, who was completely exhausted, could do nothing to help him, and Newhouse, who rode Whitebait (7 st. 4 lb.) very hard for a considerable distance, won by half a length; all the rest were pulling up some distance from home. As there were no penalties in the Nineteenth Ascot Biennial Stakes, odds were laid on Chevron, the winner of the Woodcote Stakes, in spite of the antagonism of several dark youngsters of great reputation. Among these were Kingsclere, a Lord Clifden colt; Rob Roy, by Blair Athol—Columba; and Swing, a half-brother to Favonius, by See-Saw—Zephyr. Chevron held a good place throughout, and looked like winning until reaching the Stand, when Rob Roy went up to him, and defeated him cleverly by half a length. The young Blair Athol is a grand-looking colt, with his sire's blaze face, and is engaged in the Derby. The easy victory of New Holland over Earl of Dartrey in a Triennial gave further proof of Jester's excellence.

The card on the second day was greatly strengthened by the match between Lowlander and Controversy for £1000, and after Footstep had beaten Levant and a wretched lot of fillies for the Coronation Stakes, these two "giants" went down to the post. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and Lowlander was set to concede 16 lb. Notwithstanding the fact that Lord Rosebery has won every match he has made this season, and that no one but the stable could tell how good Controversy was, odds of 6 to 4 were laid on the big chestnut. The moment the flag fell Controversy shot away from his opponent, Constable leading him along at a cracking pace in order to make the most of his pull in the weights. As they approached the turn for home, Lowlander gradually closed up the gap

between them, and, a quarter of a mile from the finish, was not more than a length in the rear; but Constable had the race in hand all up the straight, and, after turning two or three times in his saddle, to have a look at Culance, won by a couple of lengths, amid great cheering. We have little doubt that over this distance Controversy is not more than 7 lb. behind Lowlander, and the idea of All Heart beating him at level weights—as, prior to the Derby, we were gravely informed he could do—is intensely comic. A capital field contested the Fern Hill Stakes, Brigg Boy starting favourite, though Springfield and the unbeaten Rosbach found plenty of supporters. Springfield has been amiss for some time; but he is all right now, and has grown into one of the grandest three-year-olds in training. Better still, he appears to have regained all his form, and came romping home four lengths in front of Rosbach, with Kaleidoscope and Brigg Boy almost beaten off. A rather small field of twenty-two ran for the Royal Hunt Cup, which was productive of the usual delay at the post. Spinoza (5 st. 10 lb.), reported to have won a great trial with Controversy, started a strong favourite; and Little Harry (6 st. 6 lb.), Hesper (7 st. 4 lb.), Town Crier (6 st. 9 lb.), and Ecossais (7 st. 13 lb.) also found plenty of supporters. None of them, however, had much to do with the finish, which lay between Hobbloom (6 st.), Dalliam (8 st. 8 lb.), and Thorn (9 st. 4 lb.), the first-named winning by three parts of a length, and the Duke of Westminster's useful horse defeating the top weight by a head. Thorn's performance was remarkably good, and we would suggest a match between him and Controversy, over a mile course, at level weights. Judging through their respective running with Dalliam, this would prove a very near thing. Chevron had a virtual walk-over for the Twenty-fourth Triennial Stakes, and a Biennial appeared equally at Petrarch's mercy, his only opponents being Coltness, King Death, and Bay Wyndham. There were no penalties, and the course (Old Mile) was all in Petrarch's favour, so it is not surprising that odds of 6 to 1 were laid on him. As soon as they got off Coltness cut out the work at his best pace, and soon held a lead of half a dozen lengths. Approaching the bend into the straight the other three began to close up, but still Coltness retained the command, and when, about half-way up the straight, Morris called upon Petrarch, the horse appeared as dead as a stone, and, being pulled up, passed the post absolutely last. The in-and-out performances of nearly all the Laura family are, to say the least of it, very unfortunate. The names of Fraulein and Lemnos bring up many unpleasant memories; and it is not surprising that Petrarch's exhibition of Wednesday gave rise to the strongest remarks on all sides. The Ascot Derby, though reduced to a match between Forerunner and Skylark, was one of the prettiest races of the day. The former cantered first for nearly a mile, when they began to gallop in earnest, and, in a very well-ridden finish, the second in the Derby was always too fast for Lord Falmouth's colt.

The attendance on the Cup day fully made up for any deficiencies on Tuesday, and we doubt if so many people were ever present on any previous occasion. The state procession passed up the course in excellent time, the Royal party being the same as on Tuesday. We cannot say that the sport was quite up to the Ascot standard, a Biennial and the All-aged Stakes being reduced to matches, and falling respectively to Springfield and Lowlander, on each of whom any odds were laid. A field of six came out for the Gold Cup, for which Forerunner started favourite, though, from the heavy support awarded to Apology, he was not so much fancied as on the previous day. After the usual parade before the Royal enclosure, the lot cantered down to the post, the favourite rather frightening his friends by his high fighting action; while Apology, on the other hand, swept by in very business-like style. With the view of serving his stable-companion, Talisman, The Ghost made play at a fair pace; but before they had gone half-way Apology and Talisman passed him, Forerunner being at least a dozen lengths behind the leading pair, and Craig Millar and Balfe bringing up the rear. Forerunner gradually crept up to the leaders, and, approaching the straight, Craig Millar also rapidly closed the gap between himself and Apology. A pretty race ensued until they reached the distance, where Forerunner was beaten, and a few strides further on Chaloner was hard on Craig Millar, Apology winning cleverly by a length. Forerunner was three lengths behind the second, and it seems pretty clear that, with the exception of Kisber, there is not a single really high-class three-year-old this season. We suppose, however, that an exception must be made in favour of Petrarch "in his day." It is not often that we see two St. Leger winners fighting out a Cup finish. The result of the New Stakes confirmed the excellence of Rob Roy, who was never asked to gallop. Among the beaten lot were Magnolia, for whom Mr. Naylor gave a very high price as a yearling, and Sunny, a filly by King of the Forest—Sunshine, who had a great private reputation. The St. James's Palace Stakes resulted in a dead-heat between Great Tom and Glacis, and it is very singular that Craig Millar and Bay of Naples ran a dead-heat for this same race last year. Great Tom afterwards walked over, and the stake was divided.

In the Grand Prize of Paris last Sunday Kisber, the winner of the Derby, fully maintained his great reputation, carrying off the rich stake in the comest of canterers by five lengths. Enguerrande, who stays so well that she is likely to run prominently in the St. Leger, was second, and Kilt, Camélia, and Wild Tommy were unplaced. Odds of 5 to 1 were laid on Kisber, an unparalleled circumstance in a race of such importance.

The sale of her Majesty's yearlings at Hampton Court on Saturday proved an utter failure, the fifteen lots only making 1560 gs., or the wretched average of 104 gs. The fact is that Young Melbourne is young only in name, and Trumpeter is also very passé; while there is a terrible want of fresh blood among the brood mares. Prince Charlie will doubtless prove a great draw next year, and the purchase of a few young matrons would doubtless have a grand effect on the average, for, in spite of all drawbacks, the stud turns out a fair share of winners each season.

At the North of Ireland Cricket Club sports, which took place at Belfast last week, Walter Slade, the amateur champion at one mile, accomplished two extraordinary performances. He ran half a mile in 1 min. 58 1-5th sec., and two miles in 9 min. 42 sec., each being the fastest time on record for the respective distance. His running was the more wonderful from the fact that the course was over grass; but there is no doubt that both times and distances were correct.

On Saturday afternoon last there was an immense attendance at Hurlingham to witness matches at La Crosse and Polo. Oddly enough, each match ended in a tie, the Canadians and Indians scoring two goals each, and the Blues and 12th Lancers doing the same at polo. The Prince and Princess of Wales were unable to be present; but the Duke of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Teck appeared to take the greatest interest in La Crosse, and, as soon as that was over, drove off to Lillie-bridge, where the Duchess had graciously consented to present the prizes at the Grand Military Athletic Meeting, a description of which appears elsewhere.



Owing to lack of space, our cricket summary must be very brief. Last week Gloucestershire defeated Surrey by ten wickets. The principal scorers for the "county of amateurs" were Mr. W. R. Gilbert (86) and Mr. F. Townend (88); Messrs. W. G. Grace and R. F. Miles took eight wickets each. Pooley (63 and 22) batted best for Surrey, and Street got rid of six of the Gloucestershire men. Nottinghamshire has beaten a wretchedly weak eleven of the M.C.C. in a single innings, with 52 runs to spare. This week Gloucestershire has beaten Sussex by 131 runs—a result greatly due to the fine batting of Mr. W. G. Grace (84 and 104). There were no other very large scores; but we note that R. Fillery bowled exceedingly well for Sussex, taking no less than thirteen wickets, including those of the three Graces and Mr. Gilbert. Middlesex has beaten Surrey, at Prince's, by eight wickets, the scoring on each side being very heavy. Mr. C. J. Ottaway (112 and, not out, 31) was the mainstay of the former team; and on the other side, Jupp (not out, 92 and 21) and Humphrey (54) worked very hard for victory. Mr. R. Henderson and Southerton gained the chief honours with the ball.

There are few billiard-matches at this time of the year, but, in an exhibition game with the champion, on Tuesday evening, S. W. Stanley compiled the splendid break of 602, which was chiefly composed of 163 consecutive spot strokes.

It may be remembered that in the second-class cutter match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on the 1st inst., the prizes were withheld, owing to numerous protests. After due consideration, the sailing committee have disqualified Coralie, and awarded the £60 to Myosotis, and the £30 to Britannia.—The vessels belonging to the Royal London and Royal Harwich Yacht Clubs had a splendid match, on Saturday, from the Nore to Harwich. Mr. Hankey's schooner Olga was the first to arrive at the flag-boat in a little over six hours and a half, but the principal prize was not awarded, as the owner made a voluntary statement that his crew had accidentally infringed the rule as to cruising trim. This matter was referred to the council of the Yacht-Racing Association. The second prize was taken by Mr. Richardson's yawl Corisande, and the third by Mr. Hall's cutter Cuckoo. The Fiona was disabled by an accident.—Harwich Regatta, on Monday, was very successful, owing to the large number of vessels which the Channel-matches had brought together. The match for schooners was won by the Egeria, and the Vol-au-Vent was the best of the first-class cutters.—In connection with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, the first match for the present season was sailed at Belfast last Saturday. There were four entries, but only two yachts started—the Surprise, cutter, 19 tons, Mr. R. R. H. Richardson; and the Quickstep, cutter, 20 tons, Mr. David Fulton. The latter won easily.

#### HARD CASH.

No sovereigns were coined at the Royal Mint in London in 1875, a thing which had not happened in any one of the preceding seven years. But there were 2,122,000 sovereigns coined and issued at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, and 1,888,000 at the Melbourne branch; and £2,726,000 in Australian gold coin was sent into the Bank of England available for issue here. There were 516,240 half-sovereigns coined at our Royal Mint in the year. A large amount of light gold coin, withdrawn from circulation, was sent by the Bank of England to the Mint for re-coining.

Silver coins to the amount of nearly £600,000 were struck in the year, and the issue exceeded £700,000, one tenth of which was transmitted to the colonies. No crowns were coined. The coinage of half-crowns, which was resumed in 1874, continued in 1875, and in the latter year above 1,600,000 were issued. Above 1,100,000 florins were coined in 1875, and 4,266,000 shillings and 3,255,000 sixpences. Above 3,000,000 three-penny pieces were issued, but the demand for these coins has diminished. The Bank withdrew from circulation in the year worn silver coin of the nominal value of £143,000, and returned it to the Mint for re-coining; and a further amount of £11,000 was withdrawn in Scotland, and nearly £20,000 in Australia. Owing to the low price of silver, the profit on the silver coinage alone reached £61,757, which is more than the whole expenses of the Mint.

The profit on the bronze coinage account is still greater. The bronze coinage of the year was very large, and there seems to be a steady increase in the demand for it. There were nearly twelve million pence coined, and above half as many halfpence. It became necessary to have thirty-one tons struck under contract by Messrs. R. Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham. These coins bear the Mint mark "H" on the reverse.

The Deputy Master of the Mint, stating the above facts and figures in his report, expresses his regret that the Mint, with its obsolete structure and inefficient machinery, has been unable to execute even the comparatively limited amount of coinage required. He is able to state that counterfeit coining has of late diminished. The only really successful imitations are made of gilded platinum, sometimes with a rim of pure gold, and are of correct weight and have a good "ring," but when the gold wears off the platinum is disclosed. In most cases, however, the best test for a suspected coin is to weigh it against a piece which is evidently genuine. The instrument called a "detector," used for bending coin, does not prove that a coin is not genuine, neither does "ringing it;" for genuine coins may easily be rendered "dumb" by a crack. Counterfeit silver coins are most easily detected through the difficulty of imitating the "milling" or "lettering" on the edge.

On Wednesday a coroner's jury at Ashton, near Wigan, returned a verdict of manslaughter against an engine-winder employed at the High Brooks Colliery for having caused the death of three men. The deceased were working in a shaft suspended in a poppit; and, on the signal being given to wind up, the engineman lowered them, and they were drowned in the water at the bottom of the shaft.

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#### MUSIC.

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Saturday's performance of "L'Elisir d'Amore" brought forward one of the new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus. As Dulcamara, Signor Conti made his first appearance in England. He possesses a good baritone voice, and acts with force; but his version of the quack doctor lacks geniality and comic humour. The cast of the opera was otherwise the same as recently noticed.

In our last week's reference to the performance of "L'Etoile du Nord," at the Royal Italian Opera, it should have been stated that the character of Peter was transferred to M. Maurel in lieu of M. Faure.

For this week, five performances were announced, the first two having been repetitions of operas with the same cast as recently. "La Traviata," on Monday, and "Le Nozze di Figaro," on Tuesday. On Wednesday there was no performance. For Thursday "Fra Diavolo" was announced, with the first appearance here of M. Capoul in the title character; for Friday "Un Ballo in Maschera;" and for this (Saturday) evening "L'Etoile du Nord."

The fourth of the concerts at the Floral Hall (on Saturday afternoon) again included performances by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera, conspicuous among which was the fine singing of Madame Adelina Patti and Mesdames Albani and Marimon.

The production of Verdi's latest stage work, "Aida," on Thursday next, is looked for with wide-spread interest.

##### HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The first performance this season of "Don Giovanni" at this establishment, on Thursday week, occurred too late for comment until now. The cast was especially strong, having included the grand declamatory singing of Mlle. Titiens, as Donna Anna; the characters of Donna Elvira and Zerlina having been respectively finely rendered by Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini. The excellence of M. Faure's Don Giovanni was again a conspicuous feature, as it had often before been at the Royal Italian Opera. Leporello was heretofore and is still one of Herr Rokitsky's best performances; and the cast was efficiently completed by Signor Stagno as Don Ottavio, Signor Fiorini as Masetto, and Herr Behrens as Il Commendatore.

The performances for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, included a grand concert, at which the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera appeared, with the exception of Mlle. Titiens, who was disabled by hoarseness. The programme, although full of interest and variety, was of a familiar character. Mr. Manns and Mr. F. Cowen conducted.

"Faust" was repeated on Monday, with the reappearance of Mlle. Justine Macvitz as Sichel. On Tuesday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given, with Mlle. Varesi as the heroine. The opera was followed by a new ballet divertissement, entitled "Cupidon sur l'Île de Corail," which served to display the clever dancing of Mlle. Katti Lanner and her very juvenile pupil, "La petite Marie Muller." For Thursday a repetition of "Don Giovanni" was announced; and to-night (Saturday) "Lohengrin" is to be given, for the first time this season.

##### "THE LEGEND OF ST. DOROTHEA."

A new cantata under this title, composed by Madame Sainton-Dolby, was produced at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The text is based on the story of the saint as it is narrated in the various martyrologies; and the supposed dramatic action is distributed among five characters—St. Dorothea, Theophilus (a young advocate), an angel (guardian angel to the saint), archangel, and Fabricius (Governor of Casarea), besides whom there are choruses—of angels, of Christians, and of citizens of Casarea. The work opens with a prologue, preceded by an instrumental introduction; the second and third scene being also introduced by an orchestral prelude. The vocal music consists of solos and concerted pieces for the characters specified, and movements for the different choral divisions. Throughout the cantata there is evidence of that knowledge of vocal expression which might be expected from one who has been so distinguished as an interpreter of sentimental and serious music.

The soprano solos of the Saint were to have been sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, but that lady was unable to be present in consequence of a severe domestic affliction, and the music of the character was divided between Miss Julia Wigan and Miss Adela Vernon. Madame Patey gave the solos belonging to the Angel with fine effect, as did Mr. E. Lloyd those of Theophilus, Mr. L. Thomas's genuine bass voice having been heard to advantage in the music of Fabricius, and Mr. Gordon Gooch having been efficient in the small part of the Archangel. Some subordinate incidental passages were assigned to Miss Meason and Mr. Beckett. Among the pieces for solo voices that produced the most effect were the Angel's songs, "O'er Casarea" and "I come with roses" (encored); St. Dorothea's air, "Think not, O tyrant;" Fabricius's air, "Fair Maid;" and that for Theophilus, "Sweet Saint." Several of the choral movements also told with much effect, particularly the chorus of ministering angels, "It shall be done," which had to be repeated; another encore having been that of the triumphal march in the first scene.

The cantata is scored for a full orchestra, the varied contrasts of which materially heighten the effect of the accompaniments. These were finely rendered by the band of Her Majesty's Opera, the chorus having been composed of members of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the ladies of Madame Sainton-Dolby's vocal academy. M. Sainton conducted, and Mr. Thouless presided at the organ. The applause was frequent throughout the performance, and the composer was called on at the close.

There was also a miscellaneous selection during the evening, in the course of which Miss Cummings made a successful first appearance as a contralto singer.

Seven of the ten concerts of the Philharmonic Society have now been given. On the last occasion (on Monday evening) the performances included Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor"—a charmingly graceful piece, delicately scored, which came with almost the freshness of novelty, not having been heard for many years previously. The other instrumental music consisted of the introduction to "Lohengrin," Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, Gounod's overture to "Mirella," and Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, finely played by Mlle. Anna Mehlig. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Thekla Friedländer and Mr. Santley; and Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

Mr. Charles Salaman's concert, which took place yesterday (Friday) week, was of special interest, having included the performance of several of his own graceful compositions, among which his setting, for two voices, of Horace's "Donec gratus eram tibi" was especially noticeable. It was charmingly sung by Miss Alice Salaman and Signor Rizelli. Mr. Salaman's skill as a pianist was also displayed in pieces of his own, a trio by Beethoven, and a solo sonata by Woelfl.

The fourth of this season's New Philharmonic concerts (on Saturday afternoon) included a fine performance of Spohr's great symphony "The Power of Sound," the other orchestral pieces having been Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, and the overture composed by Mr. G. A. Osborne for, and performed at, Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival in February last. M. Duvernoy gave a brilliant rendering of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C minor, and vocal pieces were contributed by Mlle. Hélène Arim and Mr. C. Packard. Dr. Wylde and Mr. Ganz divided the office of conductor.

Professor M. Bergson (late principal of the Conservatoire of Geneva) gave an evening concert at St. George's Hall, on Saturday, when his programme included his own "Concerto Symphonique," performed by himself.

Among other concerts given this week are the following:—The fifth performance of Professor Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when Herr Leopold Auer was the leading violinist, and M. Duvernoy the pianist. Mr. Francis Ralph and Madame Kate Roberts (Mrs. F. Ralph) gave the third of their series of three classical chamber concerts at Langham Hall on Wednesday afternoon. At the same place, on Thursday, Mr. Richard Blagrove gave a concertina concert—the ninth of a series of ten. The last of this season's subscription concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place yesterday (Friday) evening. M. Henry Ketten gives a pianoforte recital at the Langham Hall this (Saturday) afternoon at three o'clock; and an orchestral concert is to be given this evening, at St. James's Hall, in aid of Mrs. Weldon's Orphanage. Mrs. Weldon will take part, with other vocalists, in the performance.

The programme of Mr. Kuhe's annual concert—to take place at the Floral Hall next Monday afternoon—presents a long array of eminent names, including those of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

#### THEATRES.

The last nights of the season at the Lyceum naturally suggest to the enlightened management of this house the expediency of miscellaneous performances which may gracefully bring the period to a memorable close. An opportunity is thereby afforded for actors taking their benefits and appearing in the sterling characters of old English drama. Miss Isabel Bateman has judiciously taken advantage of it to revive Mrs. Cowley's celebrated comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem," in which she might appear in the famous character of Letitia Hardy. The selection was all the more judicious as it afforded occasion for Mr. Henry Irving to resume his old part of Doricourt, which he has not acted for nine years. Mr. Irving has no longer the advantage of youth, and there are points in his appearance and manner which render the assumption of the character difficult and artificial; but he played on Monday with such earnestness and sincerity that he completely carried the audience with him. Miss Isabel Bateman has peculiar qualifications for the part of Miss Hardy, and performed it with a vivacity and a naturalness which won all hearts to the simple plan by which she proposed to secure the possession of her lover, and convert an indifferent wooer into a steady and constant husband. The comedy is abridged, and, consequently, many of the characters were reduced to sketches; nevertheless, more than one of these was sensibly filled up by the performers. Miss Virginia Francis made an excellent Mrs. Archer, and Mr. Hardy was well represented by Mr. Archer; nor was Flutter ill played by Mr. Brooke. Altogether, the comedy was especially favoured by the audience, who grew exceedingly merry with the situations and dialogue, and thoroughly sympathised with the heroine in her innocent "stratagem." The house was fashionably and numerously attended.

A new piece at the Strand, by Mr. Frederick Hay, entitled "Crotchets," was produced on Saturday morning, which principally consists of a selection from Mr. Collette's sketch with the long title of "Cryptocochloidsyphonostomata." The blunders of Mr. Waverley Penn, as represented by Mr. Collette, provoked an abundance of mirth. Miss Fanny Hughes, as the musical cook, Julia Jumper, was excessively amusing. We cannot pursue these two excellent performers through their successive impersonations—all are good. They are further assisted by Miss Blanche Wilton and Mr. Arthur Sketchley, the latter giving Mrs. Brown's opinions on the prominent questions of the day.

The management of the Charing-Cross was resumed, last Saturday, by Mr. Field, who presented his audience with what he calls a comic-tragedy in three acts, entitled "My Niece and My Monkey; or, The Revenge of a British Waiter." The piece is adapted from the French, and, as it is very brief, cannot detain anybody very long. The fun turns upon a boat-owner at Deal making a stuffed monkey the place of deposit for his savings, and upon the complications that follow on its being carried off by a suitor for the hand of his niece; but it was not altogether appreciated by the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have somewhat modified their entertainment by the introduction of a light dramatic sketch, by Mr. Gilbert A. Beckett, entitled "The Wicked Duke." The structure of this little drama is of a very shadowy and slender sort. Brittany is the scene of the trifling adventure on which the plot and action of the production turns. Here the young people resort to amateur theatricals for amusement, and meet at a retired spot for rehearsal of an impromptu tragedy, entitled "The Wicked Duke"—a task which is subject to many interruptions, suggestive of comic interest. Some amusement is obtained from a character who has a penchant for assuming the part of a detective, and provides himself with a number of disguises and some rather singular articles for his carpet bag. Mr. Reed has accompanied the very slender action with some very pretty music; and Mr. Alfred Bishop sustains the part of an old beau with great effect. Mr. Corney Grain, too, has a musical medley, has never been excelled, and is full of spirit and point. It excites great enthusiasm and delight, and, contrary to usage, demands an encore.

The Royal Polytechnic starts a new programme which is full of interest, including a Walk Through the Tower, by Mr. J. L. King, a lecture which is full of instruction and alive with historical anecdote, concluding with mechanical views of the fire in the Tower. This is followed by Mr. Taylor's Wonderful Boy, whose exhibitions of plate-dancing and juggling and of certain feats in clairvoyance are exceedingly clever. Professor E. V. Gardner next delivers a lecture on Burning and Combustion, which is experimental in character, and leads on the mind of the hearer through a series of trials in which laws and causes are illustrated abundantly and appropriately. Mr. George Buckland concludes the entertainments with a spectacular recital of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," which undoubtedly will become very popular.

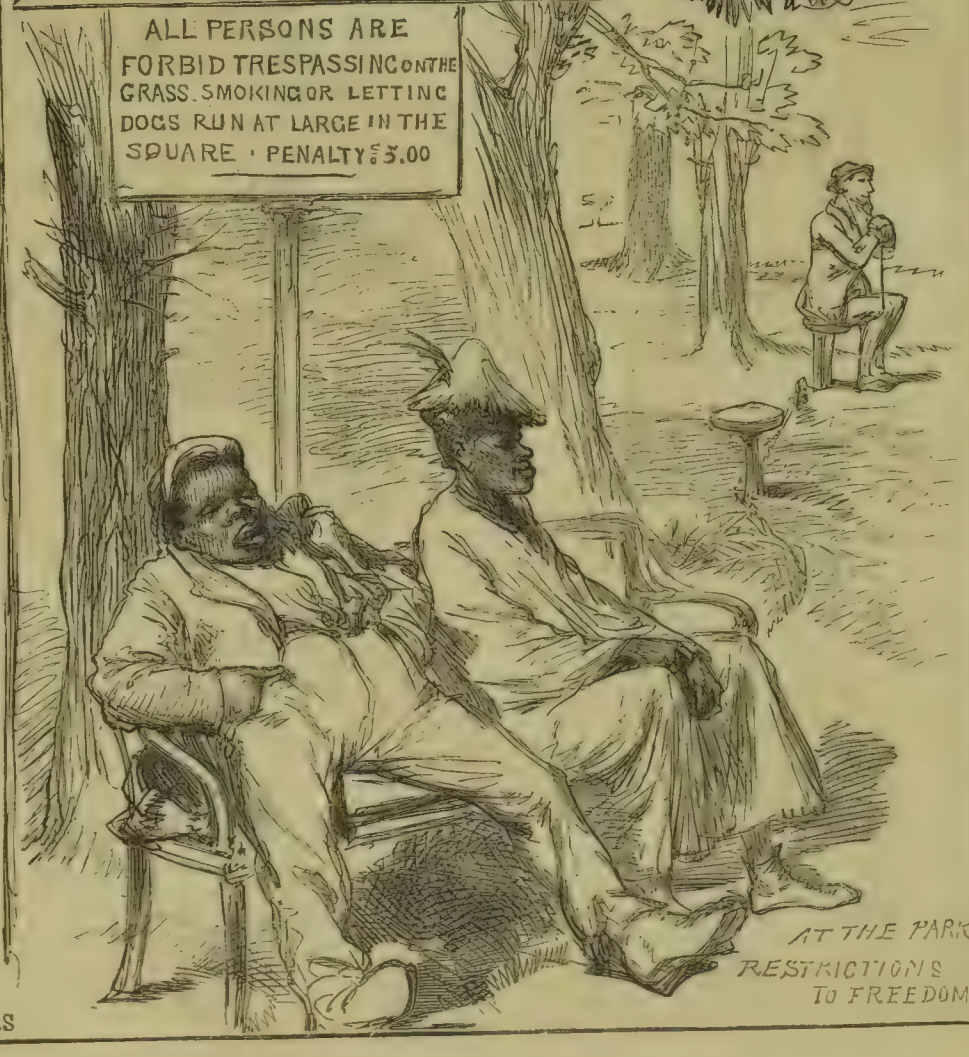
The union between the two Presbyterian Churches, which heretofore will exist as one body, was formally ratified, on Tuesday, in the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool.





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## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal Society gave, on Wednesday, a most successful conversazione, to which, for the first time, ladies were invited.

The Corporation has granted 100 guineas in aid of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

On Tuesday night the Mercers' Company held their customary dinner, Lord Selborne occupying the chair.

The proceeds of the National Bazaar in aid of the London Temperance Hospital, to Saturday last, amounted to £5323.

A new board school, making the 118th which has been built under the direction of the School Board for London, was opened at Wandsworth, yesterday week.

The Rev. Mr. Singer distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Borough Jewish School last Sunday, in the Lecture-Hall, Carter-street, Walworth—Baron Henri de Worms in the chair.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, in observance of the annual custom, entertained at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, her Majesty's Judges and the prominent members of the Bar, besides a large number of guests invited to meet them.

The annual parade of the Corps of Commissioners will take place in Westminster Hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 10.15, when Lord Napier of Magdala will inspect the corps. After inspection the men will attend Divine service at St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street.

Lord Shrewsbury presided, on Wednesday, over a meeting, held at his house in Dover-street, in support of the University of the Southern States of America, the claims of which were advocated by the Bishop of Tennessee. The Bishops of Winchester and Derry, the Primus of Scotland, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., were the speakers.

The City Library Committee dined together, on Monday evening, at the Albion Tavern. Mr. Reginald Hanson, M.A., F.S.A., the chairman of the committee, presided; and Mr. Matthew Arnold, who was amongst the guests, made some remarks on the practical neglect of literature, science, and art by the reigning powers in this country.

Lord Selborne presided, last Saturday evening, at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, having for its object the support of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Ventnor. A list of subscriptions amounting to more than £2000 was announced, including £100 each from the Mercers', the Grocers', and the Goldsmiths' companies.

On Saturday evening a numerous audience attended at St. James's Hall for the purpose of hearing Captain Webb deliver a lecture detailing the various circumstances connected with his swimming the Channel. Mr. McGregor presided.

A banquet to the representatives of art was given by the Lord Mayor, last Saturday evening, at the Mansion House. The guests numbered nearly 300. Mr. Horsley responded for "Painting," Mr. Weekes for "Sculpture," Mr. Tenniel for "Periodical Art," and Mr. E. M. Barry and M. Le Duc for "Architecture." Lord O'Hagan proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and Sir H. Thompson that of the Lady Mayoress.

The great annual Sunday-School gathering, under the auspices of the London Sunday-School Choir, took place on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace. The day's entertainment comprised a concert by 5000 selected voices, representing 119 schools, a display of the great fountain system, balloon ascent and races, performances by the band of the Duke of York's School, and other attractions.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of June) was 79,193, of whom 34,079 were in workhouses and 45,114 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6656, 16,325, and 23,518 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 576, of whom 378 were men, 162 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

The Society of Arts has, during the past month, set up on seven different houses in London small tablets commemorating the fact that the house had once been occupied by some famous inhabitant. In Gough-square, Fleet-street, is the name of Samuel Johnson; in Gerard-street, Soho, that of Edward Burke; and similarly we are reminded that Mrs. Siddons lived in Upper Baker-street, Faraday in Blandford-street, Garrick in Adelphi-terrace, Canning in Conduit-street, and Nelson in New Bond-street.

A crowded meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, in support of the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill. Sir Walter C. Trevelyan presided; and amongst the speakers were Cardinal Manning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. Carter, M.P., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P. Earlier in the day a deputation laid before Mr. Cross the resolutions passed and the petition agreed to at the Whit-Monday gathering in Hyde Park. At the same time a conference of delegates of licensed victuallers assembled at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., in the chair—at which a resolution was adopted giving reasons why the Permissive Bill ought not to receive the sanction of the Legislature.

At the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening—Sir Rutherford Alcock, the newly-elected President, in the chair—a letter was read from Mr. E. D. Young, formerly engaged in African exploration with the late Dr. Livingstone, who had recently taken in charge the Scottish missionary party now settled near the south-west corner of Lake Nyassa. The paper stated that the mission conducted by the writer had been quite successful, and that the party was in perfect health. A cruise was made round the lake, which was found to be much larger than Dr. Livingstone imagined. The shores of the lake had been depopulated by the slave trade, whereby not fewer than 20,000 people were carried off annually. The Arab slave stations were visited, and the sight of the steamer, it was stated, struck such terror into the slave-traders that their business came to a standstill for a whole month. The writer believed that a dozen resolute Englishmen, properly equipped, would speedily put a stop to the whole traffic. The Rev. Horace Waller spoke of the importance of Mr. Young's labours and agreed with him in his opinion respecting the suppression of the slave trade.

On Monday evening the prizes given by the Royal Institute of British Architects were presented, and these included the gold medal, which was awarded to M. J. L. Duc, of Paris. Other prizes were distributed as follows:—Soane medallion to Mr. Joseph Conder, medals of merit to Mr. J. O. Harris and Mr. Vivian, Sir W. Tite's prize of £40 to Mr. Alfred Reading, Grissel medal to Mr. G. D. Stevenson, institute medals to Mr. James Neale and Mr. James Lindsay, students' prize to Mr. H. Branch, Pryor studentship to Mr. E. J. May, medal of merit to Mr. Thomas Garratt, and certificate of honourable mention to Mr. Talbot Brown. The biennial conference was then opened—Mr. C. Barry presiding—at which a paper giving the history of the institute was read by the secretary, Mr. Eastlake. The meetings and visits connected with the conference extended over several days.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

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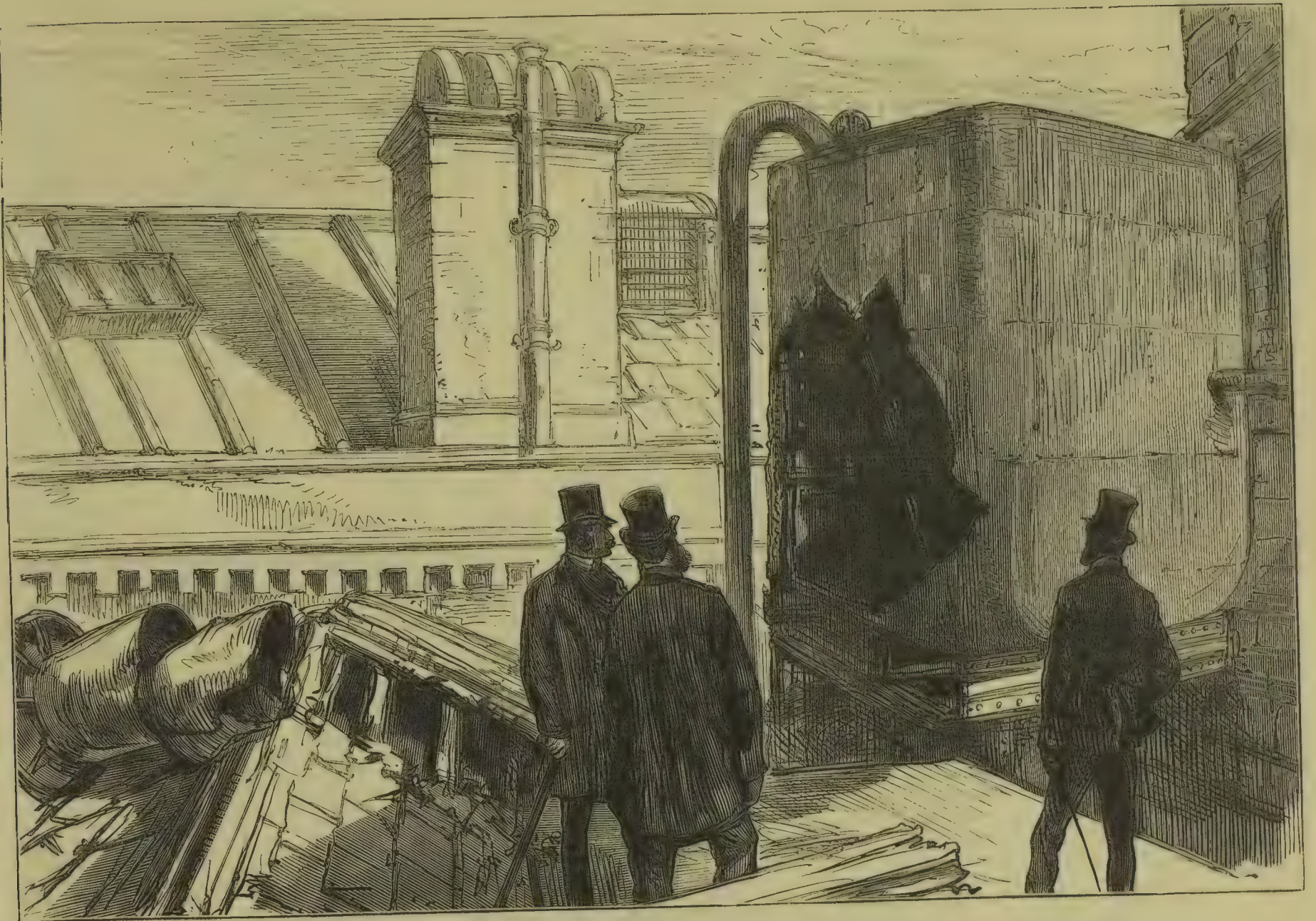
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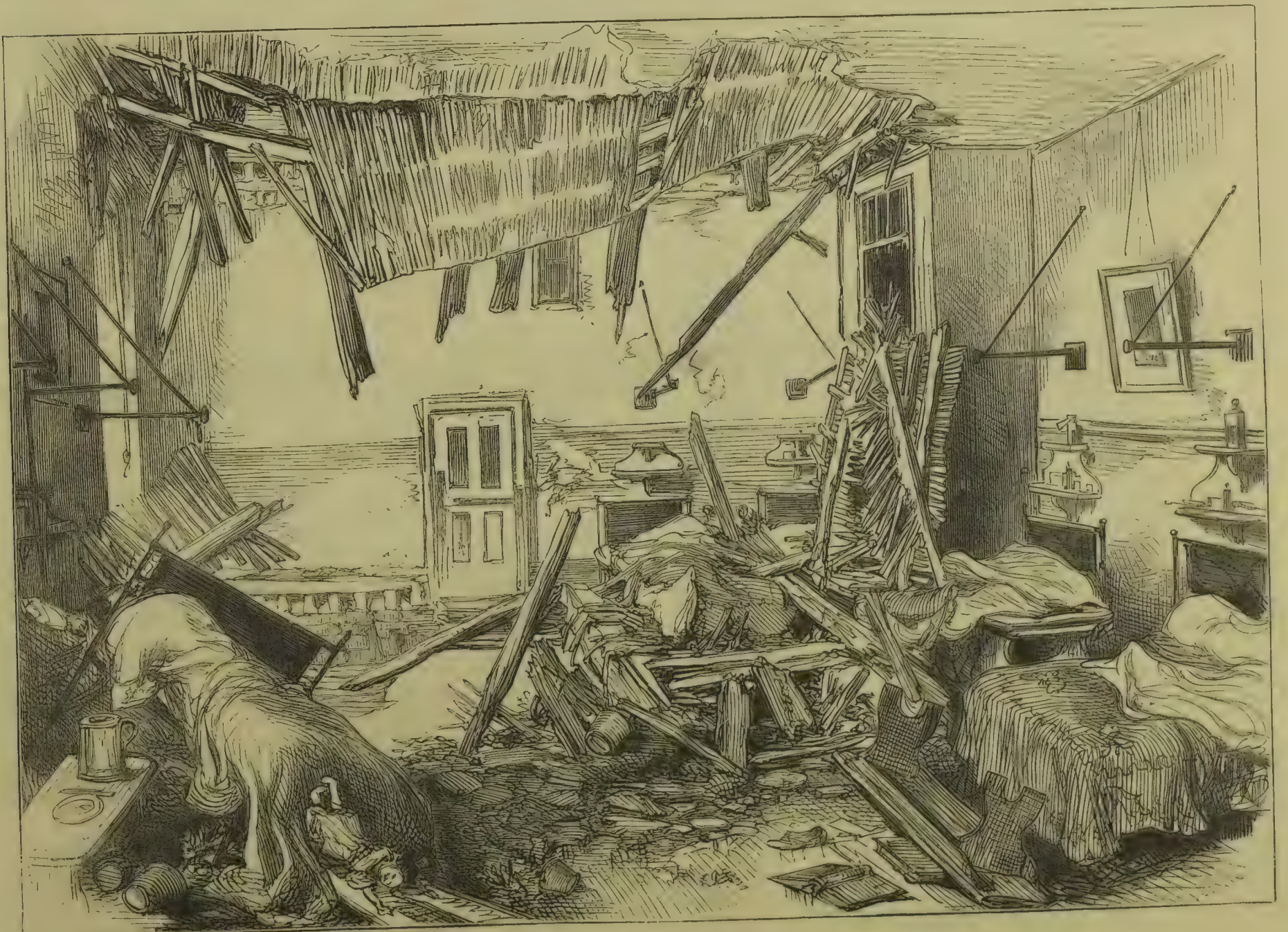
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THE ACCIDENT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.



THE CISTERN ON THE ROOF.



THE HOLLAND WARD AFTER THE ACCIDENT.



## THE ACCIDENT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

One of the female patients in this hospital, Eliza Gomez, died yesterday week from the effects of the shock caused by this extraordinary accident on the previous Saturday. An inquest was held on Thursday last. She was one of those who fell, lying in their beds, through the floor of Wright's Ward into the room beneath, a hole in the floor being made by the fall of a large piece of the water-tank from the roof. The tank was built six years ago by Easton and Co., of Erith. It was of iron plates  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. thick, 12 ft. deep and 10 ft. square. It contained at the time of the accident twenty-five tons of water, or 5000 gallons. The east side of the tank was that which had given way; there was a large jagged hole broken in it in the shape of a circle, with a diameter of 6 ft. The tank was placed on iron girders, and these rested on brick supports. The alarm was first given by a night nurse who was off duty, and happened to see some water trickling down in front of the window. She told the head nurse, who went down and informed the superintendent, Mr. Charles Todd, that there was a leak in the great tank. An engineer is always on duty at the hospital, and with him Mr. Todd went on the roof and saw a leak of minute width, but 18 in. long, running down the tank not quite perpendicularly. He gave orders to clear the waste-pipe, so that the water, which had already formed a pool on the roof, might run off. Suddenly the whole side seemed to come out, and the superintendent and engineer narrowly escaped being swept away. The great pieces of iron and the water passed through the roof and down through the top of Wright's Ward, and burst through the floor by a still larger hole, bending those rafters of the floor which it did not sweep away at the edges. It then passed through the Holland Ward underneath by a smaller hole, and so to the Students' Room, a stone-floored apartment, from which it escaped by bursting open the door at the south end and flooding the ground floor and basement, first bulging out and breaking the north wall of the Students' Room. The three women injured—Stretton, Gomez, and Halliday—fell with their beds. The shock jammed the door of Wright's Ward, and the nurse could not open it. Some students, headed by Mr. Wilson, the junior house-surgeon, and a missionary clergyman, who is studying surgery in the hospital, burst the door open from the outside. They found another bed slipping off the bent rafters into the hole below, and just succeeded in saving the child, Elizabeth Moore, who was in it, before the bed went over with a crash upon the ruins already collected at the bottom of the shaft which the falling water had created.

The hospital was instituted in 1733; but the present building was erected in 1829-30, shortly before the incorporation of the hospital by Act of Parliament in 1834.

One of our Illustrations shows the tank on the roof, as it appeared after the accident; another shows the interior of the Holland Ward an hour afterwards, from a sketch by Mr. F. Dawtrey Drevitt. The two wards were kept closed, with locked doors, till the inquest on Thursday last. We observe that an appeal is made to public liberality for special aid to St. George's Hospital upon this occasion. The accident will have caused heavy loss and expense, which ought to be considered. This is a matter to be borne in mind on Hospital Sunday.

## NOVELS.

The hero of a novel, from the days of Sir Walter Scott and perhaps before as well as since, has in many an instance been somewhat maltreated by the novelist, and has been exhibited as a somewhat colourless individual, in comparison, at least, with certain secondary characters; and, therefore, there is good precedent for the measure meted out to one Yorke in the three volumes containing a novel entitled *The Dilemma*, by the author of "The Battle of Dorking" (Blackwood and Sons). The reader's dilemma will probably be occasioned by the title; for many things, including a pikestaff, are plainer than the application thereof. However, that does not prevent the story from being full of stirring incident, with the clash of arms, the braying of trumpets, and horses and horsemen rushing to the charge. The tale, indeed, is essentially military; love and war are its main topics. And the war is of a peculiarly interesting sort; it is that war in which the sepoy tried conclusions with the sahib, the war commonly known as the Mutiny. Thus the scene is laid chiefly in India; and the principal military event is the defence of the Residency at Mustaphabad, so called. Upon the description of this noble feat, of the means whereby it was accomplished, and of the place which had to be defended, the gallant author has exerted himself to great effect, and with so much attention to detail that the reader's comprehension is assisted by two elaborate diagrams, a somewhat unusual phenomenon in the pages of a romance. From this fact it will naturally be concluded that the author had a purpose in view, a purpose which will appeal to the sympathies rather of his brothers in arms than of the general public. However, the unprofessional reader has matters of love and adventure provided for his gratification and treated with no small skill and power. How one Yorke, hereinbefore alluded to, is introduced at the commencement of the novel as a subaltern and dismissed at the end as a colonel of cavalry, with other distinctions and with a blooming bride looming in the distance, after he had twice been thwarted in his endeavours to win his first love, a peerless beauty who commits unintentional bigamy, is to be very agreeably discovered from a perusal of the three volumes. And a great deal of what appertains to the loves and trials of the said Yorke is related with much humour and appreciation of character. Whether the fate which overtakes the unhappy lady who is hurried away into an innocent case of bigamy as ever appeared in the pages of a novel be not surrounded by unnecessarily horrible and revolting circumstances it must be left for readers to decide on their own account. It is true that she had married her godfather; but, though such a marriage may have an incongruous sound, godfatherhood is not included among the prohibited degrees of relationship.

India again is the field in which the hero of *Minsterborough*, by Humphry Sandwith, C.B., D.C.L. (Chatto and Windus), gains honour and glory; but the date is some years previous to the memorable mutiny. In this case, again, the novel takes its colour from the profession of the author, whose name, recalling memories of the famous siege of Kars, suggests an intermixture of the medical and the military. And it is, no doubt, an advantage that a story should be thus professionally coloured; for, in those parts where the professional colour is strongest, it is a great comfort to the ordinary reader, totally innocent, perhaps, of technical knowledge, to feel that the author knows what he is talking about. Accordingly, when a young lady is having her broken arm set and is simultaneously making a conquest of the youthful operator who sets it, or, when a noble lord is undergoing treatment for injuries received from a prize-fighter, or, when the said noble lord's supposed wife, after the approved bigamous fashion, is being poisoned by arsenic, or, when an inquest is held after the poisoning is over, no misgiving arises, lest, so far, at any rate, as the medical phases of the matter are concerned, the writer may possibly have ventured out of his depth. One of the

author's objects appears to have been to exhibit in a strong light the great advances which have been made in medical science and in the improvement among medical practitioners during the last half century. Another appears to have been to exalt, by contrast, the commoner above the hereditary noble, the Radical above the Conservative; at the same time finding occasion to make many a shrewd remark and to urge many a considerable argument touching politics, religious tolerance, freedom of speech, broadness of mind and behaviour, and the liberties of the press. Another, and the main, appears to have been to provide the public with three pleasant, readable volumes; and in this the author will most likely be considered to have succeeded something more than indifferently well.

Bret Harte, unequalled for his graphic portraiture of the rugged Californian miner in his "Luck of Roaring Camp" and other brief sketches, shows his old power in many of the stirring scenes that abound in his first three-volume novel of *Gabriel Conroy* (F. Warne and Co.); but the story is told in so desultory a manner and with such a superabundance of characters that interest in the plot flags long before the last chapter of the book is read. The tale opens with a vivid picture of a snowed-up party of starving emigrants lost in the Sierras of California in the winter of '48; and the greater number of the party die of cold and hunger. Rather than stay and be starved or frozen to death, Philip Ashley and Grace Conroy quit their snow-covered hut, and "Nature shows them the way out of the cañon" and "out of the woods—into the shadow." "For two weeks there had been no apparent change in the ghastly whiteness of the snow-flanked rocks;" but one day in April "there suddenly drifted across the deathlike valley the chime of jingling spurs and the sound of human voices." This was a company of mounted men hastening to the rescue; but there remained only one survivor to rescue, Peter Dumphy. Philip Ashley (or Arthur Poinsett) and Grace Conroy saved themselves by flight; and their example was followed by Grace's brother, Gabriel Conroy, who also made his way out of the snow prison with his little sister Olly in his arms. One Horse Gulch becomes the home of Gabriel and Olly, and there the soft-hearted giant of a hero cherishes Grace in loving remembrance, and even has a fancy or hope that his lost sister will one day rejoin him. How the spot of land he inhabits comes to be coveted by adventurers, who believe it to be the site of a mine of wealth; how an adventuress visits One Horse Gulch, at first with the intention of setting up a claim as Grace Conroy, and then, on being rescued from an accident by Gabriel, determining to fascinate the simple fellow into marriage, and succeeding in doing so; how one of the adventuress's quondam lovers follows her, is killed shortly after an interview with her, and Gabriel is arrested on suspicion of being his murderer, are incidents which are recounted with dramatic effect. At the trial Gabriel is proved innocent by the confession of the man with whom Ramirez had the death-struggle, and Grace Conroy reappears in her own character to identify Gabriel as her brother. It seems strange that she should not at once greet the brother she has so long been parted from with a loving embrace. It is explained in a paper that comes to light, however, that on being deserted by Philip Ashley she sought shelter at the Presidio of San Geronimo, was adopted as the daughter of Don Juan Salvatierra, and dyed her skin a bronze colour in order to keep her incognita secret from her family. For many years she keeps up this incognita, but as Grace Conroy she is ultimately reconciled to Arthur Poinsett (Philip Ashley), to whom we find she is formally married at the close of the romance. As we have before intimated, Bret Harte's first novel lacks that sustained interest of plot necessary for the success of a long story. But the animated pictures of life in San Francisco, with an earthquake or two thrown in to heighten the effect; the bold and unexaggerated delineations of the dashing Jack Hamlin, the Bombastes Furioso Captain Starbottle, and the rough and rugged Gabriel Conroy, each racy of the soil, are limned to the life by Bret Harte; the description of Gabriel's love and protection of Olly at One Horse Gulch, and their terse and idiomatic conversation, being especially in the best style of this popular American author.

"In mid-ocean—the Pacific. Two ships within sight of one another, less than a league apart. Both sailing before the wind—running down it with full canvas spread." Thus opens in the old familiar style Captain Mayne Reid's new story, *The Flag of Distress* (Tinsley Brothers). It at once interests the reader in the chase of what the sailors on board a British man-of-war regard as a phantom-ship. The vessel pursued is in reality a barque without any living creature on it save a couple of apes, and three men more like skeletons than human beings, two of them lashed to their seats in the captain's cabin, the other, the black cook, similarly imprisoned in his caboose. This is the ghastly spectacle which meets the eyes of the two young officers of H.M.S. Crusader in command of the boat's crew sent to board the mysterious ship; and the sight has a special significance for Lieutenant Crozier and his comrade, inasmuch as they recognise in one of the pinioned figures in the cabin their San Francisco host, Don Gregorio de Montijo, to whose daughter and niece they had been betrothed on the eve of the Crusader's departure from "Frisco." How the commander of the barque Condor and his chief passenger come to be in this predicament takes the greater part of three volumes to tell, much of the space being occupied by love-making and adventures in San Francisco, when the gold fever was at its height in California, and the city was the rendezvous of the lawless from all quarters of the globe. As a matter of course, there are two villains in love with the Spanish beauties, Carmen and Inez, whose hearts the young English officers take by storm; and these villains, De Lara and Calderon, disguise themselves and join the ship Condor with some hirelings in their pay, as common sailors, their object being to make off with Carmen and Inez after killing the captain and Don Gregorio, who has taken passage with the ladies from San Francisco to Panama, en voyage home to Cadiz. We need scarcely say that the plot is frustrated when success seems almost certain. An author so much at home with hairbreadth escapes as Captain Mayne Reid is finds little difficulty in freeing his heroes and heroines from the most critical positions. One Harry Blew, a gallant tar, is the *deus ex machina*. With his help the lovers are reunited and the villains punished, and the story ends happily with the conventional marriage. *The Flag of Distress*, we may add, is full of Captain Mayne Reid's peculiarities of style; but there is abundant evidence that he has lost none of his picturesqueness, or skill in the construction of powerful and striking situations.

The *Rose Library* of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. maintains its well-deserved reputation as a series of cheap volumes of popular stories that may be safely read in the family circle. Mr. Robert Black's admirable translation from the French, "Seagull Rock," was one of the earliest of these clearly-printed little books; and we note among the latest published such favourite tales as "The Minister's Wooing," by Mrs. Stowe; "My Study Windows," by Lowell; and "My Summer in a Garden," by A. Dudley Warner.

## THE MAGAZINES.

Mrs. Oliphant's novels have of late been characterised by a feebleness which, there seems reason for hoping, will be absent from her new serial contribution to the *Cornhill*. "Carità," at all events, opens with an exceedingly powerful situation—that of a young wife, passionately beloved, menaced with an incurable malady, and, strong through her weakness, imposing her caprices upon her terror-stricken husband. The subject is treated with a tragic power and a psychological truth which will give Mrs. Oliphant's fiction high rank, should they prove characteristic of it throughout. "Lord Fairland's Secret" is an interesting but improbable tale. The other contributions are mainly æsthetic, and are all excellent in their way. Homer's Hymn to Ceres is admirably translated into English prose, and analysed with much ability. An essay on Waltham von der Vogelweide embodies a highly-interesting account of his chequered intellectual career, with its transitions from secular gaiety to earnest religious feeling, and is further illustrated by some really beautiful translations. A short paper on Sebastian Bach's Mass in B Minor evinces much reflection, and succeeds in some measure in conveying, as far as mere words can do, the charm of music in general, and of Bach's in particular.

"Madcap Violet" is likely to continue the most generally attractive feature of *Macmillan*; and, in fact, Mr. Black's wayward heroine has never gained more upon our goodwill than now, when she has spoiled a young man's life—as at least he deems—for ever, and presented an elder one with a heart which he had no notion of acquiring. The contents of the number in general, however, are above par. Mr. D. M. Wallace thoroughly investigates the interesting subject of Russian village communities—an institution which appears to be by no means peculiar to the Slavonian race. Professor Colvin and Mr. Creighton join in complaining of the unsatisfactory state of University education, and seek a remedy at the expense of the sinecure fellowships, whose revenues the former would divert to "academical purposes;" the latter, to the "endowment of research." The present instalment of the remarkable disquisition on Natural Religion is, perhaps, the most interesting of any. Quakerism is the subject of a sympathising but dispassionate estimate by Mr. Ellice Hopkins; and the Viscomte de Calonne, without being exhaustive, strings together some interesting traits and anecdotes of the French stage.

Blackwood's new fiction, "A Woman-Hater," promises to be a great acquisition to the magazine. The first instalment, at least, is lively, sparkling, and piquant beyond the common, with glimpses of a deeper sentimental interest in prospect. "The Lady Candidate" is included in a very agreeable style. An essay on "Calderon's Moorish Plays" deals chiefly with one of the most truly humane and attractive traits of this great poet, the generosity with which he rises above the restraints of race and creed, and depicts the virtues of the Moors in glowing colours, even at the expense of his own countrymen. The writer of an amusing but quaint and desultory medley, entitled "Devious Rambles with a Definite Object," good-naturedly ridiculing the hobbies and hallucinations of antiquaries and black-letter scholars in general, to which class, however, the author himself evidently belongs. "Winter in a Northumbrian Watering-place" contains some spirited descriptive writing.

*Fraser* is but moderately interesting this month. A certain interest, no doubt, attaches to one eminent historian's verdict upon another, but Mr. Froude's essay on Lord Macaulay contains little but commonplaces only remarkable for the author's apparent unconsciousness of their triteness. "Calvin at Geneva," is a valuable paper, founded, in a great measure, upon a recent examination of the registers of the Council of Geneva. forcible writing and suggestiveness are not wanting in two essays on "The Government of London" and "The Financial Position of Egypt." The latter depicts both the Khedive's prospects and the condition of his subjects in very gloomy colours. The other articles are mostly either on subjects of little intrinsic interest or on subjects whose interest has long been exhausted.

The most noticeable contribution to the second number of the new series of *Belgravia* is a satirical production entitled "The New Republic," in which a number of the leading scientific and speculative writers of the day are introduced, under the most transparent disguises, uttering sentiments of a highly coloured and frequently rather alarming character, caricatured from familiar passages in their own works. The imitation of Mr. Peacock's novels is very apparent, but the personality and the unfairness are more conspicuous than the wit. The composition is, nevertheless, by no means deficient in piquancy and vigour. Piquancy and vigour are also characteristics of Mrs. Linton's paper on old maids; but the censorious will tax her with having imbibed a double portion of the ill-nature she satirises. Poe's suppressed poems were hardly worth reprinting, except as indications of the influence of Byron upon him. "The Knight's Secret," the first of a new series of tales by Mr. Charles Reade, is quaintly original, and there is much pathetic beauty in Mr. Philip Marston's "Burden."

The principal articles in the *Fortnightly Review* are solid and useful, but a little dry. They comprise an analysis, by the Hon. E. L. Stanley, of the return of the owners of landed property popularly known as "The New Domesday Book," a sketch of the financial crisis in America, by Horace White, and an earnest plea for the abolition of the Indian import duty on Lancashire cotton goods, by R. Raynsford Jackson. Mr. Stanley points out numerous errors in the return he criticises, and contends that, notwithstanding the evidence it seems at first sight to afford to the contrary, the ownership of land in England is, nevertheless, unduly restricted. Mr. Jackson's argument is powerful and conclusive as an abstract piece of reasoning, but there is no getting over the fact that the present circumstances of the Indian exchequer do not allow it to dispense with any source of income. "Early Autumn on the Lower Yang-Tze" conveys a vivid picture of the contrasts between Chinese and Western civilisation, as observed near one of the great marts which bring them into contact. A paper on the eccentric painter Northcote is lively, but contains little of novelty.

Much attention will be aroused by Mr. Gladstone's essay in the *Contemporary* on "The Courses of Religious Thought." It is doubtful whether any reader will be much the wiser for it; not because of any failure on Mr. Gladstone's part to execute what he has undertaken, but inasmuch as the undertaking expressed by this somewhat ambitious title is merely to make such a classification of the principal varieties of contemporary religious opinion as would naturally occur to any well-informed person. The most truly original feature of his essay is his exemplary fairness. Mr. Arthur Arnold gives but a discouraging account of Persia, which he has lately visited. Miss Swanwick writes amiably but rather vaguely on "Evolution and the Religion of the Future;" Mr. Fairbairn continues his interesting account of Strauss; and Dr. Abbott, not without some loss of temper, pursues his controversy with Mr. Spedding respecting the character of Bacon.

Mr. Buchanan's "Shadow of the Sword," in the *Gentle-*



*man's Magazine*, may be taxed with sensationalism; but the sensationalism is, at all events, wild and striking, and animated with much of the poetry of the rugged Breton coast "of ancient fable and fear," where the scene is laid. The imitation of Victor Hugo is somewhat too conspicuous. Save the conclusion of Mr. Francillon's "Dog and his Shadow," there is little else remarkable in the number.

*Scribner's Monthly* has no salient feature this month but the continuation of "Gabriel Courroy."

The *Atlantic Monthly* has some very interesting matter in Mr. C. F. Adams's account of the "railway wars" in the States, Mr. Howell's picture of a Shaker village, Mr. Adler's essay on Buddha, and a humorous piece of extravagance by Mark Twain.

The appearance, contemporaneously with Sir Salar Jung's arrival in this country, of sundry articles advocating the retrocession of the Berars to the Nizam is a noticeable, if not a wholly unaccountable, phenomenon. A sample may be found in the current number of *Tinsley*, which is not otherwise remarkable.

The *Langham* improves. "Professor Huxley Among the Prophets" is a spirited discussion of the question of religious instruction in board schools; and "Daylight on Indian Affairs" actually does let in something of the commodity referred to, although the writer's views on Russian progress in Central Asia are very ill-considered and his tone in general needlessly arrogant and dogmatic.

The *Month* has a notice of Macaulay, not unfair, all things considered; an effective but sophistical criticism of nineteenth-century civilisation, by W. S. Lilly; and an appeal to English sympathy for the sufferers under the Prussian ecclesiastical legislation. Such appeals must remain unheard so long as Spanish Catholics, encouraged by the Pope, seek to deprive their Protestant countrymen of the faintest vestige of religious liberty.

We have also received Good Words, the Monthly Packet, Good Things, the New Monthly, the Union Magazine, the Journal of Psychological Medicine, Chambers' Journal, All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine, and the Sunday Magazine.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among recent publications by Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. are some pleasing vocal pieces by Signor Ciro Pinsuti. "A Smile" (canzonet), and two vocal duets, "Sunrise" and "Sunset," contain much flowing melody, and require neither an extensive compass nor much executive skill for their due interpretation, expression being the chief requisite. "La Chasse" is a very characteristic pianoforte piece by F. Spindler, "Ondine" being a brilliant nocturne de salon by Henri Alphonse. These are also published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.

The sprightly music of Offenbach's opéra-bouffe, "Le Voyage dans le Lune," is now issued in various forms by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. Among the favourite pieces published separately are "Fair Empress of the Night" ("Romance of the Moon"), "You've all Heard my Name," song; "As I Gaze with a Tender Love" (Prince Caprice's song), "Lost in a Dreamland" (valse-song), "The Mountebank's Song," and "The Birthday Song." The English words for these have been supplied by Mr. H. S. Leigh.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have also issued the favourite waltz from the same work, and pianoforte arrangements of prominent themes thereof. These latter comprise an effective fantasia by Mr. W. Kuhe, a telling (although not difficult) potpourri by Paul Semler, a brilliant adaptation of the "Ronde des Charlatans" by Mr. Brinley Richards, a set of quadrilles by C. H. Marriott, and a galop by Antoine de Lisle.

"The Transition Period of Musical History" and "The History of Modern Music," by John Hullah, are two volumes based on a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution. These works were published by Messrs. Longmans several years ago, and were highly commended at the time for their technical and literary merits. It will be sufficient, therefore, now to say that the publishers have just issued a second edition of each book, with some emendations by the author.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by his wife and family, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, from New Orleans.

Sir Henry Cole, yesterday week, laid the foundation-stone of a School of Art and Science, which is about to be erected on the Grand Parade, Brighton.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine, Andover-square, Sheffield, erected by the Duke of Norfolk at a cost of £10,000, was opened last week.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson last Saturday brought to a close a four days' sale of valuable manuscripts, the total amount realised having been £12,000.

The Cambridge Town Council has consented to an application from the University Boat Club to erect a foot and horse bridge over the Cam, in commemoration of the services of their late president, Mr. Goldie.

Sir Charles Young, Bart., will contribute to the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly Magazine* a complete story; and Mr. Richard Jefferies, the well-known writer on agriculture, will contribute a paper on the Spirit of Modern Agriculture.

The officers and crew of the surveying-ship *Challenger* were on Monday paid off and put out of commission. The vessel has not been dismantled, but was put out of commission in the condition in which she arrived home.

The entries for the Royal Agricultural Society's show, which is to be held in Aston Park, Birmingham, next month, are complete. They are as follow:—Horses, 436; cattle, 480; sheep, 412; pigs, 203—a very great increase on last year's show at Taunton. The sum of £4455 is to be distributed in prizes.

The official report of the court of inquiry into the loss of the *Strathmore* criticises the mode in which the cargo was stowed, disapproves of the shifting of the boats from their original positions in the ship, does justice to the memory of the master, and commends the conduct of Mr. Gifford, the master of the American whaler, who rescued the survivors.

Some further torpedo experiments took place, on Monday, with the *Oberon* on Porchester Lake, the object being to compare the power of gun-cotton with that of dynamite. The highly compressed slab gun-cotton produced a very destructive effect; but, owing to the *Oberon* settling down by the stern, the extent to which she was damaged could not be ascertained.

A handsome silver service and a set of jewellery, given by 350 subscribers of one guinea each, were on Tuesday presented to Alderman Bridgen, J.P., at Brighton, in recognition of his services in the four terms during which he occupied the mayoralty of the town. During that time he entertained the Church Congress and the Social Science Congress when they held their respective gatherings in the town. The event was celebrated by a banquet.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### WHEATSTONE'S TELEGRAPHIC INVENTIONS.

Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S., devoted his third and concluding lecture, on Tuesday week, to Wheatstone's most ingenious inventions relating to the electric telegraph. In a brief historical introduction he mentioned the first idea given by C. M. (probably Charles Marshall, of Renfrew), in the *Scots Magazine*, 1753. The letters of the alphabet were to be arranged on small pieces of paper or card opposite as many knobs, which were to be attached to an electric machine. The discovery of the voltaic pile in 1800 suggested Semmering's application of the decomposition of water to make signals in 1809. In 1816 Sir Francis Ronalds produced and worked a telegraph, employing the electric machine, and diverging pith balls, and he also suggested and explained methods of insulation, and foresaw the retardation by induction. In 1819 Ørsted discovered the action of the electric current upon a magnetic needle, and in 1821 Ampère suggested the electro-magnetic telegraph; but it was not till 1837 that this idea was carried into effect—in Munich by Steinheil, and in England by Wheatstone. Professor Adams then exhibited and explained in detail the way in which Wheatstone expressed nearly all the letters of the alphabet by means of five magnetic needles. He made use of six wires, one for each needle, and a return wire to complete the circuit. The twenty principal letters were arranged on a dial in the form of a lozenge, and the five needles were on a horizontal diameter. A letter was indicated by sending two currents through two of the wires in such a way as to make two of the needles point to that letter. The manipulation of this telegraph and the key employed having been described, the Professor narrated how Wheatstone, by taking successive deflections of one needle, in place of simultaneous deflections of two needles, to indicate a letter, was enabled to reduce the number of needles to four, two, and even one. When it was found that the earth might be used instead of the return wire, only one line and one needle were required. After exhibiting and explaining Wheatstone's A B C, or step-by-step instruments, the Professor proceeded to describe the printing telegraphs, which generally employ the Morse alphabet, consisting of dots and dashes (— · · · —). An essential part of these instruments is the "relay," invented by Wheatstone. This is an electro-magnet worked by the current from the line, which draws down a keeper, and so brings into action a second and stronger battery at the receiving station. This second, or local, battery sends a current through another coil forming an electro-magnet, to the keeper of which the printing apparatus is attached. In every signal received by the relay there is a current sent through the second electro-magnet and a signal recorded on the paper, moved forward by clockwork. The lecture was concluded with explanations of Wheatstone's admirable automatic telegraphs for transmitting long messages rapidly, consisting of the puncher, for preparing the paper; the transmitter, to send the current when the prepared paper allows contact to be made; and the receiver, which prints the message in the Morse alphabet. By these instruments a speech in London may be reported simultaneously at different places.

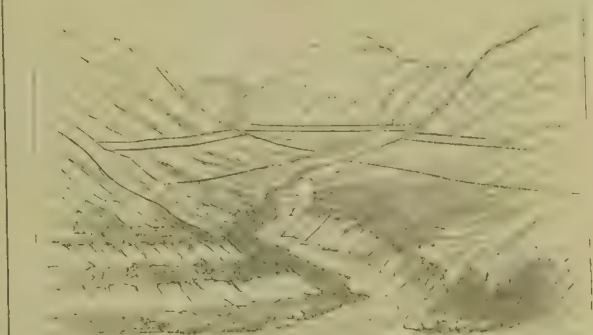
#### ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC INDUCTION.

Professor Tyndall began his seventh and concluding lecture on Voltaic Electricity, on Thursday week, by performing an experiment of Professor Dewar's, in which an electric current is produced in a silver plate by the mere action of light. He then resumed his illustrated explanations of Faraday's induced currents, which are produced whenever the Voltaic circuit is made or interrupted, also by the approach and withdrawal of two flat electro-magnetic spirals, and by the mere motion of a magnet without any battery or machine. Every change of the magnetic condition of the space near a secondary coil or within it produces an induced current within the coil. Thus from a long secondary coil surrounding a primary coil with a core of iron, a series of powerful discharges may be obtained by making and breaking the current of the primary in rapid succession. For this purpose an automatic apparatus is sometimes employed to make and break the Voltaic circuit. Among other interesting examples, the Professor obtained induced currents from Faraday's rectangle and by the rotation of a magnet round its own axis. Proceeding to the practical application of these currents, he exhibited and explained various forms of the electro-magnetic coils employed in medicine, and tested their action upon himself and his assistant, Mr. Cottrell. He also showed several forms of Ruhmkorff's induction coils, constructed by Mr. Ladd, Mr. Apps, and Mr. Tisley. Some of these coils possess a thousand times the electro-motive power of the primary current which excites them. Besides other forms of developing magneto-electric currents, the Professor exhibited Saxton's machine, constructed in 1833, in which the armature, consisting of copper-wire coils inclosing cores of iron, is made to rotate before the poles of a powerful magnet, whereby induced currents are produced, their flow being regulated by a commutator. In Saxton's armature the coils are wound transversely to the cores. Dr. C. William Siemens, by winding them longitudinally and placing this armature between the poles of a series of horse-shoe magnets, obtained much more powerful currents. Still greater results were obtained by Mr. Wilde, in 1866, by conducting the current of Siemens' armature round an electro-magnet. He thus raised the sustaining power of a series of magnets from 40 lb. to 1088 lb., and by augmenting the size of his apparatus he created currents which fused thick rods of iron and produced a light of intolerable brilliancy. After commenting on the extra current, to which Faraday's attention was drawn by a young man named William Jenkin, and which is produced by the reaction of the secondary current upon the primary, and by the reaction of the primary upon the secondary, Professor Tyndall showed how the spark obtained on breaking the primary circuit was augmented in brilliancy, and the report made louder, by the extra current. The lecture was concluded by the exhibition of the gorgeous effects, some resembling the aurora borealis, by sending the electric discharge through tubes containing rarefied gases and vapours. The luminous discharge was stated to be really an electric current, behaving like a wire carrying a current when acted upon by a magnet, and ranging itself exactly along the lines of magnetic force, as discovered by Plücker.

#### PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his discourse at the last evening meeting of the season, on Friday, June 9, expressed his dissent from the theory of Professor H. D. Rogers, given in his able discourse on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy or Lochaber, on March 22, 1861, and reported in our Number for March 30, p. 301. These roads are found in the district near the western end of the great glen of Scotland, near Ben Nevis, but chiefly in Glen Roy; their heights above the sea being respectively 1150 ft., 1070 ft., and 860 ft. Pennant says, "In the face of these hills, both sides of the glen, there are three roads at small distances from each other, and directly opposite on each side. These roads have been measured in the complete parts of them and found to be twenty-six paces of a man 5 ft. 10 in. high. The two highest are pretty nigh each other, about fifty yards, and the lowest double that distance from the

nearest to it. They are carried along the sides of the glen with the utmost regularity, nearly as exact as if drawn with a line of rule and compass." These "roads," usually shelves or terraces, formed in the yielding drift, were believed by the country people to be designed for the chase. In 1816, Dr. Macculloch, then president of the Geological Society, published a long memoir, in which he regards these roads as the margins of lakes once embosomed in Glen Roy. In 1818, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder produced a paper in which he records the results of very close examination of the neighbourhood, and comes to the conclusion that water only could have produced these terraces. A series of lakes, he supposes, were successively formed by water from the mountains acting upon the loose drift, and gradually producing the shelves. Our limited space precludes our giving the topographical details on which this theory



is founded, and which were fully illustrated by Dr. Tyndall by means of maps, who also referred to their corroboration by Mr. Milne Home. He next adverted to the theory of Mr. Darwin, now given up, that these roads were formed by the sea, that the whole region was once submerged and subsequently upheaved, and that there were pauses in the process of upheaval during which these glens constituted so many fiords, on the sides of which the roads were formed. Professor Tyndall, while admitting the significance of Sir T. Dick Lauder's facts and the reasonableness of his conclusions, pointed out weakness in his theory, due to his not being then aware of the action of glaciers. The extension of Swiss glaciers far beyond their present limits, first made known by Venetz, a Swiss engineer, was demonstrated by Charpentier and others. Agassiz, during his visit in 1840, proved the formation of glaciers in Great Britain and Ireland; and, having explored the neighbourhood, asserted that the barriers which had stopped the glens, and thereby formed the lakes which by their subsidence had produced the parallel roads of Glen Roy, were barriers of ice. This theory, which has been most thoroughly tested and confirmed by Mr. T. F. Jamieson in several profound papers in the *Journal of the Geological Society*, Professor Tyndall said, was still further verified by his wife and himself in May last, when they walked over the ground and closely studied all the phenomena. He then, aided by a large working model of the district, constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Cottrell, illustrated the mode in which he considered these roads to have been formed. The glacier barriers were represented by plates of glass. When water was made to flow over the little cols or watersheds of the hills successively at various heights, it was shown how the dammed-up waters in the glens formed lakes along whose edges the roads were formed; and it was also shown that the level of these lakes was determined by the height of the cols where the water flowed over. In reference to the theory of Agassiz, that the glacial epoch was occasioned by a diminution of the sun's radiation at a certain period in the history of the solar system, and to that of Poisson, that our system has traversed portions of space of different temperatures, and that the glacial epoch occurred while it was passing through one of the colder regions, the Professor expressed his conviction that these theories were incompetent to account for all the phenomena, and that the icy glaciers were really the children of heat, being the results of the condensation and precipitation of the aqueous vapour produced by the radiation of the sun upon the ocean. The King of Hanover, K.G., was in the chair.

#### KING ARTHUR OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Professor Henry Morley, in his third and concluding lecture on King Arthur's Place in English Literature, given on Saturday last, first considered the spirit of the eighteenth century, unjustly styled by Carlyle an age of sentimentalism and sham. It was, he said, rather an age of protest against formalism, and imbued with high aspirations and a growing sense of what humanity might become. In confirmation of this he referred to its influence upon Wordsworth, who in the French Revolution recognised lofty aims attempted to be attained by weak and impure men. This poet of nature in his "Prelude," written between 1800 and 1806, published in 1850, and in his "Excursion," published in 1814, setting aside political schemes, introduces the dominant idea of the nineteenth century—the development and improvement of the individual. Speaking of the "dignity of individual man," he says—

What one is  
Why may not millions be? What bars are set  
By Nature in the way of such a hope?

It is in this spirit that he asks for the education of every English child. This development, under the guidance of duty, is the principal object of our time. It permeates our highest literature, such as the works of George Eliot, and is prominent in every page of the *Times*. This principle is abundantly manifest in the "King Arthur" of Lord Lytton, published in 1849; and in Tennyson's Arthurian poems, beginning with "The Lady of Shalott" (1832), and continued in "The Idylls of the King," published between 1859 and 1869. In Lytton's epic Arthur is summoned from his Court by a spectral image (Duty) to save his country. He goes forth alone, to "prove danger and defy delight." He is guided by "a snow-white dove" (the conscience), and is triumphant at the close. In the Arthur of Tennyson duty is guided by conscience, a Divine gift. In his blameless life he personifies the heavenly wisdom described by the Apostle James (chapter iii. 17), ever warring with the unruly passions of men. Lytton created a story for himself; but Tennyson has infused a spiritual life into the old romance. These views the Professor supported by several extracts. In regard to the Arthurian poems of Mr. Morris, while acknowledging their beauty, he deprecated the opinion that the office of the poet is to delight, and not to teach. Some men, he said, like Christopher Sly, are delighted with little things, such as "a pot of the smallest ale." The poet's duty, on the contrary, is to afford the highest pleasure to the best of men. The assertion of the domination of the conscience is the spiritual need of our time.

With this lecture the season was closed.





A STREET RAILWAY IN NEW YORK.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

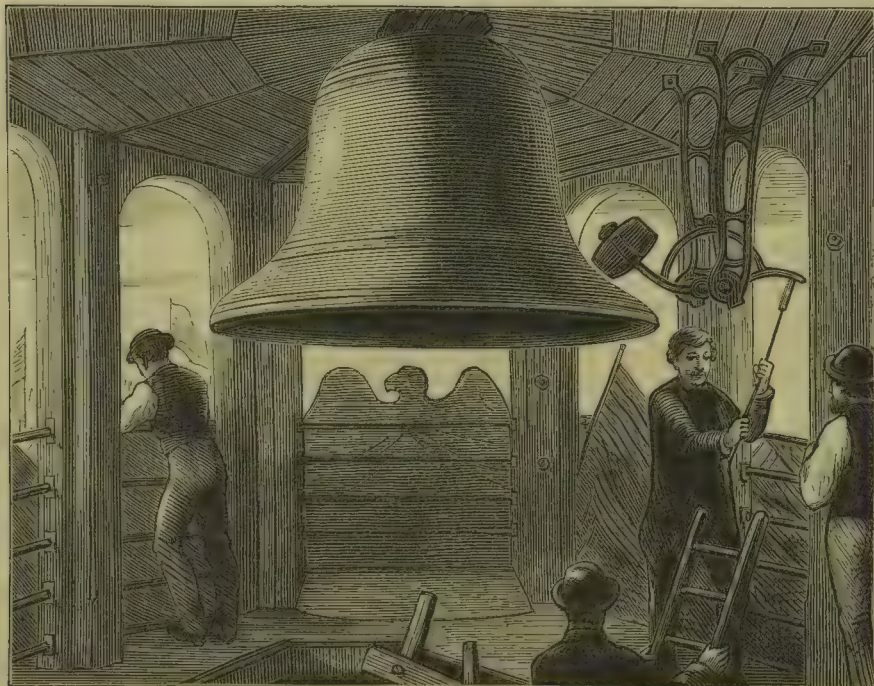
### THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

It may be set down for certain that in the amicable contest of the Centennial Exhibition Great Britain will win at least two victories. She will carry off the prizes in the departments of art-furniture and of ceramics. The American cabinetmakers have made a gorgeous display of their products, but bad taste, or the utter absence of taste, characterises nearly all their work. From Belgium and Italy have arrived many beautiful specimens of carved furniture; but there is nothing in the Exhibition equal in richness, solidity, and beauty to the articles shown by Messrs. James Shoolbred and Co., Wright and Mansfield, Cooper and Holt, and Cox and Sons, of London; William Scott, Morton, and Co., of Edinburgh; and Harry Hems, of Exeter. The exhibitors have arranged the space allotted to them so as to give a representation of suites of rooms furnished in different styles. Thus, Shoolbred and Co. have a Jacobean room, a Queen Anne room, an Anglo-Indian room, a dining-room furnished with carved oak, and another with carved mahogany. Wright and Mansfield have rooms with furniture in the style of the eighteenth century—magnificently

inlaid and carved mahogany and satinwood. Cox and Sons exhibit a carved oak sideboard, a carved oak chair of the Glastonbury form, small hanging cabinets of many beautiful styles, and a wall-cabinet of oak, with brass mountings and highly-elaborated panels of real bronze. The feature of their show, however, is a huge chimney-piece, forming the greater part of the end of a room. The fireplace is of stone and marble, inlaid with tiles painted by hand in white and red, with birds, foliage, and four figure pieces, representing the Song, the Tale, the Jest, and the Book—fit amusements for the fireside. The framework is of carved oak, with mirrors and three painted panels, the subjects being Maternal Affection, Conjugal Affection, and Filial Affection. Many of the cabinets which abound in this part of the building, and most of the sideboards, are set off with specimens of porcelain, Doulton ware, or terra-cotta, in the shape of plaques, vases, and ornamental tiles.

But the display of furniture, fine as it is, is not so splendid as that of ceramic ware. Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth, Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., of Stoke-on-Trent, Maw and Co., of Broseley, Shropshire, E. B. Daniell and Son, T. C. Brown

Westhead, Moore and Co., Bates, Walker, and Co., Brownfield and Son, and the Watcombe Company, of South Devon, have sent a varied collection of their best work, and it excites the utmost admiration. There is in the principal nave a temple of terra-cotta columns and arches, with dark blue stoneware collars and ornaments, devoted to the exhibition of Doulton ware and the Lambeth faience, and another building under one of the towers. Near it is the substructure of a great terra-cotta pulpit, showing the two characteristic colours of this ware, red and buff, with indigo ornaments. These are small panels, about 4 in. wide and 12 in. long, deep sunk, and showing in high relief a series of scriptural groups with appropriate legends. There are ten or twelve figures in each panel, and the attitudes and expressions in many instances are wonderfully good, considering the material in which the idea has to be expressed. The combination of useful and decorative pottery is shown in the British section by several constructions representing the whole side of a room. One of the most conspicuous of these illustrates the application of Doulton ware to fireplaces. There is a mantel-piece and mirror-frame of buff terra-cotta, with hand-painted tiles in the panels reaching to



IN THE BELFRY, INDEPENDENCE HALL.



SELLING THE "PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL" OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.





MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS AT LILLIE-BRIDGE, WEST BROMPTON.



the ceilings; the sides and back of the fireplace are of coloured and figured encaustic tiles. The hearth will be tiled, and a parapet of terra-cotta around it will serve as a fender. There is a somewhat similar mantel-piece in Lambeth faience. There is another in dark oak, the woodwork being a little more than a great frame for the exhibition of a set of Shakspearean tile-paintings: Touchstone and Audrey on opposite sides of the fire, and seven scenes from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overhead. The uses of painted tiles are innumerable. Mr. Doulton even shows them inserted in the backs of chairs. The Lambeth potteries, indeed, seem capable of baking almost anything, from the terra-cotta copy of Bell's "America" group, which stands in the Memorial Hall, to the most exquisite bit of painting or the commonest glazed pie-plate. The display of tiles of all sorts, several makers being grouped close together, rivals in extent that of the Doulton ware, and embraces many beautiful specimens.

Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., of Stoke-on-Trent, have perhaps the largest and most varied collection. They show chimney-pieces as big as the side of a small room, constructed entirely of tiles, figures of birds and flowers around the fireplace, and a large domestic scene over the mantel. Here is a brilliant picture, 4 ft. square, a water view with two big cranes pecking at the lily-buds. Just beyond are single tiles with allegorical figures of the Seasons, in black outline on a gold or a silver ground. There are humorous figures, and some heads of animals; among the latter are several distinguished dogs, all true portraits. There are tiles glazed and unglazed, printed, enamelled, hand-painted, majolica; and, lastly, there are the ceramic tesserae, of which one may construct a tolerable imitation of coarse mosaic. Messrs. Maw and Co., of Broseley, in Shropshire, have a good copy of an ancient fresco in ceramic tesserae and porphyry. This surmounts a chimney-piece, the fireplace being bordered with white outline figures on reddish panels. Several pictures of falcons, painted by Mr. J. Randall, on Coalport porcelain, and some very fine specimens of tessellated floors and wall ornaments are among the other features of this part of the group.

In the show-cases of Messrs. A. B. Daniell and Son, of Wigmore-street, London, we find specimens of porcelain pottery which illustrate the vast steps taken in the decorative processes since the Vienna Exhibition. The process known as the *pâte sur pâte* is their great novelty. Vases and other wares so ornamented were shown in very inferior specimens at Vienna, but are here the leading feature. A pair of vases purchased by Sir Richard Wallace, and another by Earl Dudley, are fine specimens of this style. The work is done by the Mintons, of the Coalbrookdale and Worcester manufactories, for these exhibitors, the artist being L. Solon, formerly of Sèvres. The figures are painted on the body of the wares with liquid china, and the feeling alone must guide the artist, for at this stage of the process the whole is opaque. Fire then fixes, develops, and renders translucent the thinner portions of the figures, and the effect is very fine. The groupings are classical, and of well-designed composition. Not only is the mechanical and chemical result striking, but the artistic qualities of pose, life, and character are of rare excellence. Some vases of the Henri Deux period, in inlaid clay, after originals in the South Kensington Museum, have their noteworthy features. A set of such, numbering seven, occupy a conspicuous place in this case. The images and figures are of inlaid clay upon a clay body of cream tint, and, as reproductions of curious specimens of art, are well worth inspection. In this clay ornamentation vast strides have been made within the last few years; and this exhibition stands out from others in showing the results of this progress, in great variety and abundance.

One of the richest cases on the floor of the main building is that of Messrs. Elkington and Co., who exhibit artistic metal-work of great value and of rare workmanship. Before leaving London this collection of art-gems was estimated to be worth £100,000, and, looking over the brilliant sets around the casing, one may well believe it. Some of the most costly, it is true, were at Vienna, and thereby lose something of their novelty, but none of their beauty. The visitor at Vienna had a chance to see this magnificent Helicon vase of Damascene steel with silver repoussé, from the hand of Morel-Ladeuil, worth £6000, according to the venders. Near it here is a Royal chess-table of ebony and ivory tessellation, with champlévé enamelling, worth £400. At each corner the table has inwrought a portrait in gold and colours—Napoleon, Alexander, Tamerlane, and Charlemagne. There are some rich dessert sets—a full dozen—from designs in the British Museum, wrought in gold, silver, bronze, and iron, of various styles, each unique—Egyptian, Greek, Greco-Roman (Pompeian and Herculanean), Renaissance, and modern. Messrs. Elkington compare favourably with their display at Vienna; and we have here some steps of advanced art, especially in the metal repoussés and the enamels in champlévé and cloisonné; but the greatest progress is visible in the last-named enamels—the cloisonné—which far surpass all former exhibits in that line both of Chinese and Japanese art. Among these specimens of reproduced articles from the South Kensington and other Museums, a noteworthy example is the well-known Milton shield, of which the original cost £2000, and which Messrs. Elkington and Co., through the hands of M. Morel-Ladeuil, can offer at £12 12s., in an imitation so perfect that glasses are needed to distinguish the copy from the original.

The glassware exhibition of Messrs. James Green and Nephew is one of the most conspicuous in the line of pure glass; but the department cannot be said to present any special novelties.

The difference in tastes in the matter of carpets is illustrated in the styles exhibited here. All varieties of Brussels, Axminster, and Wilton are here; but, while the manufacturers exhibit their solid-ground patterns as specimens of their best work in colouring as well as in texture, they put alongside of these a lot of extravagantly brilliant and contrasting colours as the samples they expect to sell in America. The Messrs. Templeton, with their Brussels and Wilton textures, and James and Co., both of Glasgow, exhibit some of the finest carpets, though others also present fine specimens.

Our front-page illustration, from a sketch by Mr. Melton Prior, the Special Artist sent to America expressly for the Centennial Exhibition, shows the motley gathering of people of different nationalities, Mexicans and South Americans, Chinese and other Asiatics, with Europeans and Yankees, among the crowd of spectators in the British Department. Some of the other sketches contributed by Mr. Prior and M. Felix Regamey represent the scenes to be witnessed just now in Philadelphia, outside of the Exhibition. The wearied occupants of a seat in the Park, where smoking and lounging on the grass are strictly forbidden, and where they must soon be terribly fatigued by walking on the gravel paths under a glaring summer sun, have not the air of enjoying their recreation. A humorous observation of popular manners, especially those of domestics of the negro race, has produced the sketches which appear on the same page. In connection with the Centennial Festival, which will arrive at its consummation on the memorable Fourth of July, the visitor to Philadelphia is reminded of its historical significance

by the sale of a reprint of the *Pennsylvania Journal* of that date in 1776. It was the date of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the delegates of the thirteen American colonies, assembled in their second Continental Congress, to resist the arbitrary conduct of the British Government towards them. Independence Hall, in Chestnut-street, and Carpenters' Hall, the meeting-place of the first Continental Congress, are preserved with careful veneration by the citizens of the Great Republic. The man who sells the reprint of the old colonial newspaper is dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago, and his speech and behaviour are quite in character, as one of the heroes of the American Revolution. The bell of the old State House, with other relics of historical interest, is kept in Independence Hall; but that which may now be heard sounding on festive occasions is not, we believe, the same bell that in 1776 called the citizens together at the proclamation of Independence. One of the most novel and remarkable features of ordinary street life in Philadelphia, as well as in New York and other American cities, is the railways with locomotive engines and trains running through the streets. An example of this is shown in our view of Broad-street, at the crossing of the Pennsylvania and Reading line of railroad. Three or four men, waving signal flags, are stationed there to prevent accidents; but horses are liable to take fright, and there is some danger to nervous foot-passengers. The illustration of a New York street railway, from a sketch taken a few years ago by Mr. W. Simpson, is a suitable accompaniment to this one from Philadelphia. We shall continue the series of our Illustrations of the Centennial Festival Exhibition.

## FINE ARTS.

### BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.

The fourth exhibition at the Dudley Gallery of works in black and white, or monochrome—red chalk, sepia, and other tints being admissible while used not as colour, but simply to render form and light and shade—fairly maintains the interest of its predecessors, though the proportion of works of high aim is, perhaps, less rather than greater. The multiplication of minor and sectional art-exhibitions such as this is a phenomenon peculiar to this country, and is attended with advantages and also some drawbacks. The exhibition of the Paris Salon is, it is true, far more comprehensive than that of our Royal Academy; but, allowing for the doubtless much greater artistic activity in France, the discrepancy is more apparent than real. It is worthy of remark, however, that one of the first attempts of the French to establish an exhibition independent of the Government is that precisely of works in black and white, which is now announced shortly to open at the galleries of M. Durand-Ruel, the Paris dealer. But this novelty we take simply to indicate the more general and thorough study among our neighbours of the principles and prime elements of art, and the consequently greater development of draughtsmanship and design. The works of the class under consideration have always been much more numerous and interesting at the Salon than in our Royal Academy. The Dudley Gallery displays in black and white have, however, not done much hitherto to raise the standard of such works; the chief utility of these displays has been to bring before the public the various stages of wood engraving, and thus obtain recognition for one of the few branches of art of which we may legitimately be proud. On the other hand, these exhibitions attract in growing profusion a mass of works obviously produced merely for sale, and of little genuine artistic interest.

New features in the present gathering will be found in two glass cases. One of these contains a series of implements, materials, wood blocks, and so forth, illustrative of the process of wood engraving. Here the visitor may inspect the ingenious contrivances by which a block is divided into many portions in order that the design thereon may be worked out by so many engravers, and thus prepared (when reunited) for printing with marvellous celerity. The process of electrotyping is also shown—first in the mould prepared with plumbago, then in the copper deposit, then mounted for the printer. The other case contains implements, materials, and plates illustrating the processes of etching and engraving on metal. Here the novice may readily realise the distinction between working with the "dry point" directly on copper or zinc and the execution of the subject on the plate when covered with a film of wax, the lines through which are afterwards bitten into the metal by the action of acid. Of course the modes of reproduction are infinitely more varied and complex than can be shown here; and it is a question whether (though some aid has been contributed by this Journal) the attempt to exemplify manual and chemical processes is not out of place.

The drawings for the wood-engraver—including engraved impressions executed for the *Illustrated London News* and other pictorial newspapers, for *Punch* and other periodicals, and for illustrated books—form a section of the exhibition so large and important that it is impossible within our limits to review the whole in detail. The following exhibitors are, however, specially entitled to mention:—Sir John Gilbert—illustrations in pencil to Young's "Night Thoughts" (567), of a delicacy in striking contrast to the artist's usually robust style; Mr. Du Maurier—several well-remembered subjects for *Punch*, often as remarkable for humour as they always are for grace; C. Keene—also *Punch* illustrations of racy, manly character; C. Green—an extensive series of illustrations to "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Cripps the Carrier;" Mr. Marks, A.R.A., Mr. S. Read, Mr. H. Linton, and other artists—designs and engravings for this Journal; M. Gustave Doré, Mr. Percy Macquoid, Mr. J. E. Hodgson, Mr. H. Herkomer, Mr. W. Small, Mr. P. H. Delamotte—studies of birds for "The Natural History of Selborne;" and Mr. Ruskin—two small botanical studies for "Proserpina."

Designs for pictures should rank high in this exhibition, but there are few of importance. Two of the most ambitious are by Mr. W. B. Richmond. One is entitled "Commerce Overcoming Barbarism" (62)—an elaborate allegorical composition of many figures, with Commerce in a triumphal car and mounted warriors in front trampling barbarians under foot, cinque cento arcades and loggie forming the background. This, though conventional, appears to be a design of high promise, but the drawing is not advanced beyond faint outline; we cannot, therefore, form any idea of the proposed final effect. The other is a large study in red chalk of "Hercules and Prometheus" (215), nude figures in a grandiose style à la Michael Angelo; but with some questionable anatomy and some constraint in the attitude of Hercules. There are other figure-subjects and numerous landscape studies, presumably intended to be carried out in painting. Mlle. Rosa Bonheur has a careful crayon study of "A Herd of Deer—Fontainebleau" (339). Mr. Wolf has a couple of droll charcoal drawings of a bear essaying to leave his snug winter quarters, but turning in again on sniffing the frosty air and finding himself snowed up (94 and 107). Mr. Herkomer sends two elegant designs showing the decorative value of a sepia stain on wood. The theme "Shepherd's Love" is treated very differently in each: the one presents a youth in converse with his Chloe, the other, the same youth affectionately watching his aged father,

whose life is expiring with the setting sun. Mr. Joseph Knight's "Morning" (112), and other broad and effective landscape studies; Mr. S. Read's striking view (243), "On the Sutherland Coast—the Height of the Season"—i.e., the "season" when myriads of wildfowl frequent the precipitous cliffs; H. Macallum's "Return of the Beer Fleet" (98); M. Lhermitte's faithfully-rendered French town scenes, in which, however, the forceful black yielded *au premier trait* by charcoal is abused; some fine charcoal studies of sky effects by M. A. Dien; "A Man Sifting" (212), by J. F. Millet; "Twilight," Loch Marie" (306), by A. W. Weedon; "The Dreary Moorland" (345), by Mason Jackson; "Winter's Tale" (412), by J. W. B. Knight; "Antonine" (480), by M. Allongé; together with the figure and landscape contributions of C. J. Lewis, R. T. Landells, G. L. Seymour, J. Sturges, J. W. Waterhouse, T. Graham, H. Goodwin, J. Nash, and W. H. Overend, all present pictorial qualities worthy of being advanced in colours.

Turning to the specimens of etching, it is noticeable how rapidly the practice of this fascinating art is extending among us, as proved by the largely-increased number of contributions with English names attached. Still, however, the examples by French artists bear away the palm, as might be expected, including, as they do, works by Flameng, Rajon, Waltner, Ernest George, Vaillant, Lenain, Pilotell, and others scarcely less celebrated. We are reminded that Mr. Seymour Haden, one of our foremost amateur etchers, is not a contributor by a characteristic portrait (221) of him due to the vigorous and congenial etching-needle of M. Flameng—an artist who is further represented by small but admirable versions of Rembrandt's "Syndics" at Amsterdam (221) and "The Lesson in Anatomy" at the Hague (450). M. Rajon sends an etching from Mr. Watt's portrait of Mr. R. Spottiswoode (150), fine as a whole, though hard in some passages of the modelling; and another (evincing the range of his resources) from a landscape by Mr. Oakes (118). Remarkable, also, in their several styles are the etchings by M. Martial after Goupil's "La Merveilleuse" (80); by M. Waltner, after Reynault's "Countess de Barck" (397); by M. Lenain, after works by old masters; by Mr. Pilotell, portraits strong and firm of Messrs. Fildes and Herkomer, the artists; and the architectural subjects of J. Vaillant and Ernest George. Mr. Tissot's etchings are slighter and more heedless of form than might be expected from the care displayed in his paintings. Mr. Legros' work with the point has, on the contrary, precisely the harshness and disregard of technical charm for which his paintings prepare us—see the ghastly "Mort du Vagabond" (416). The English etchers and engravers whose works we would commend to the visitor are Messrs. Slocombe (brothers), J. H. Bradley, A. Evershed, J. L. Propert, E. Edwards, T. Rothwell, C. J. Watson, J. Saddler, and R. B. Parkes. We must not close this notice without eulogy of M. Gaillard's exquisitely delicate, finished, and subtle engraving after Botticelli's "Virgin and Child," in the Louvre (165), and his medallion portrait of Pope Pius IX. (219).

### THE MIGNOT COLLECTION.

We heartily welcome the collection of works, numbering over one hundred, by Mr. Mignot, which has been brought together by his widow since the painter's lamented death in 1870, and is now on view at 25, Old Bond-street. Though born in Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr. Mignot derived his artistic education from a five years' stay in Europe, having commenced his studies under the Dutch painter Schelfhout. Many of his principal works, however, were painted on his return to America, and depict the magnificent scenery and brilliant autumnal effects of the Northern States, or the still grander and more gorgeous tropical and volcanic regions of Ecuador, Guayaquil, and the Andes. In 1862 he came to England, and, with the exception of some sketching excursions to the Continent, lived among us till his death. But, though many of his works were painted and exhibited in this country and others found their way here and were highly prized by a few connoisseurs, we hesitate not to say that no artist of our time was so inadequately appreciated by the general public. The unfamiliarity of his American views might account partly for popular neglect; but the rare refinement and the search for novel effects in his English landscapes appear to have equally stood in the way of his acceptance with the vulgar. We trust that this exhibition will help to rehabilitate his fame. Few artists could so well bear a collective exhibition of their works. The vast range of the subjects, the ever fresh observation, the variety of the climatic and meteorological effects, and the technical beauty of the workmanship render the collection of extraordinary interest. Among the chief works are two views of the Falls of Niagara, one (which we shall engrave) painted while the great table rock remained to intersect the enormous crystal masses of water; a poetical "Twilight in the Tropics;" the stupendous scene at "Rio Bamba," with the mighty Andes looming through the fiery mists; and "Cotopaxi," the monarch of volcanoes, rising above perhaps a hundred miles of stratified atmosphere, with fathomless fissures in the foreground created by almost incessant earthquakes. Then come Alpine views, deeply impressive if not quite so sublime, and true to their colder aspect; as, for example, "The Jung-frau at Sunrise" and "The Lake of Lucerne." Lastly, the English landscapes are rendered scarcely less acceptable to the artistic sense by some lovely and uncommon effect, as in "Hoar Frost," "Tintern Abbey," "Kenilworth," and "Winter in Hyde Park."

The Indian tour of the Prince of Wales has probably prompted the exhibition of two collections of Indian sketches by amateurs. One of these is by Mr. George Landseer, nephew of Sir Edwin, and is on view at the "Fine-Art Company's Gallery," New Bond-street. It deals chiefly with the physical features of the peninsula from Bombay to Kashmir, with Central India; and is accompanied by a collection of hunting trophies and curiosities. The other, which is on view at 114, New Bond-street, is by Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner at Patna, and treats more particularly of Indian native life. Both collections are the fruits of long sojourn in India, and therefore afford much trustworthy data as to facts, though they are not valuable artistically considered.

A "combination" photographic picture, measuring no less than six feet by four feet, and remarkable for the success with which the difficulties of this extraordinary scale are overcome, is on view at the Autotype Company's Rooms, 36, Rathbone-place. It is the work of Mr. G. Cooper, of Hull, and represents fourteen of the principal figures of "The Holderness Hunt," with pack of hounds and terriers.

In the House of Commons some interesting information respecting public works now in progress was, last week, elicited on the House going into Committee of Supply. Mr. Beresford-Hope put the question whether the scheme which had been entertained for a number of years for rebuilding the public offices on the plot of ground lying between the present Foreign Office and Great George-street had been abandoned or postponed. To this question the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied somewhat vaguely, but to the effect, as we understand, that the Government has not definitely abandoned the scheme, but only left it in abeyance. The estimated expenditure



would be £3,000,000, and to commit the country to this outlay is thought unjustifiable in the circumstances of the present time. The Government has already a large and important amount of building on hand, including the new Courts of Justice, the Natural History Museum, and other works; and it does not feel justified in adding to the national burdens at the present moment. The object of several preceding Governments had, however, been kept in view. One large block (the new Foreign, Indian, and other offices) had been completed within a year or two, and some small portions of the site in question had been purchased. By-and-by it is hoped that the great work may be proceeded with; and, apart from the increase of convenience to the public service and the further embellishment of the Governmental quarter of the metropolis, a saving of a good deal would be effected in the shape of rents for offices now scattered over different localities. As regards the new Home and Colonial Offices, the project of decorating the corners of the building was still under consideration, the late Government having suppressed the cupolas originally designed. The scandal of the defective drainage had been promptly removed by the architect, Sir Gilbert Scott. In answer to Mr. Beresford-Hope, Lord Henry Lennox said he understood that the Wellington Monument, which had been in hand for upwards of twenty-three years when he (the First Commissioner of Works) came into office, would be completed before the end of the present financial year.

In reply to other questions, Lord Lennox said that the Natural History Museum at South Kensington would be completed by Nov. 1 of next year, and that it was under his consideration whether it was advisable to restore to the proposed elevation the ornamental features which the late Government had directed to be struck out. We trust that this subject will be reconsidered, and that Mr. Waterhouse's original design will be readopted. Never was the parsimony of the late Government more misplaced. The ornamental features of that design are, far more than usually is the case, of essential importance, and without them the museum will be reduced to barrack-like baldness. Denuded of ornament, it will be inappropriate to its use; for a Museum of Natural History should be one of the most picturesque, varied, and attractive of public buildings, so as to preserve some sort of analogy with its contents. Such a museum is surely not intended alone for the comparative anatomist or savant in genera and species, but is calculated to afford popular information, and to be generally attractive to young and old. A visit to it will be a pleasure-trip to the million; and it should, therefore, present a gay holiday-like aspect. Besides this, the museum without ornament will be unworthy of the palatial suburb where it is situated, and of the ornate neighbouring buildings of the Museum of the Department of Art, the Science School, the Albert Hall, and National Memorial. By-the-way, the large reduction of the vote for the Science and Art Department buildings to £4843 was passed without opposition.

Lord H. Lennox and Mr. W. H. Smith further said that the Government was greatly dissatisfied with the slow progress made in the building of the New Law Courts by the contractors. They had hitherto employed a very insufficient number of men, and in May last they had expended only a sixth of the money that had been voted for the building. Seven years were allowed from the time when the building was commenced for its completion. But unless the contractors exhibited much more vigour very little hope could be held out that the building would be completed within the four years and a half that had yet to run. An intimation was very properly made that the penalties to which the contractors were liable would be enforced as far as possible if they did not complete their contract in time.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Jan. 28 and Feb. 9 and 10, 1876, of Alderman Thomas Phillips, J.P., late of Beechfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham, who died on Feb. 23 last, have been proved at the Birmingham district registry, by John Palmer Phillips, the son, Arthur Winkler Wills, and George Frederick Bolding, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the Protestant Dissenting Charity School, Graham-street, and the endowment fund of the industrial department of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, £200 each; to the Birmingham General Hospital and the Queen's Hospital, £100 each; to the Asylum for the Blind and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, both at Edgbaston, £50 each; to the Children's Hospital, £20; to be invested, and the income applied annually, at Christmas, in providing a dinner for the inmates of the Birmingham Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, £200; upon trust for his daughter, Selina Ada, £7000; upon trust for his niece, Jane Ada Jennens, £5000; and there are various other legacies and specific bequests, including his *Illustrated London News*, to be divided equally between four of his children; the residue he gives to his four children, John Palmer, Thomas Henry, Mrs. Wills, and Mrs. Green.

The will, dated June 8, 1874, of Mr. Edward Lee, late of No. 42, Bryanton-square, and of Ditton House, Cookham, Berks, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Arthur Morier Lee, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to the Royal Berkshire Hospital (Reading), St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington), the London Orphan Asylum (Watford), the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Indigent Blind Asylum, and the Philanthropic Reformatory (Red-hill), £100 each, free of legacy duty; and bequests to his sister, sister-in-law, and others; the rest of his property he gives to his said nephew, Arthur Morier Lee.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 12, 1875, and March 16, 1876, of the Rev. Peter Frye Hony, D.O.L., formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and late of No. 32, Ryder-street, St. James's, who died on the 9th ult., were proved on the 31st ult. by John Iliffe and James Ward Russell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths to the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, for the benefit of the female orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines, at Devonport, Devonshire, £1000; to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, and the Church Missionary Society, £500 each; and to the Destitute Sailors' Society, Wells-street, £100, all free of duty.

The will, with one codicil, dated March 1, 1860, and Dec. 4, 1871, of the Hon. Frederick Walpole, M.P., late of Rainthorpe Hall, Flordon, Norfolk, who died, on April 1, at No. 4, Dean-street, Park-lane, was proved on the 2nd inst. by the Hon. Henry Walpole, the brother, Sir Augustus F. G. D. Webster, Bart., and Edward Samuel Bignold, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator devises his mansion-house, Rainthorpe Hall, and all his real estate, to the use of his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Laura Sophia Frances Walpole, for life, with remainder to his eldest son, Robert Horatio, for life, with remainder to his first son. All his personal estate he settles upon trusts similar thereto.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. DALE, TRIAL, and Others.—There is no solution to Problem No. 1685 by 1. P takes R, as Black can reply with 1. K takes P, and White cannot then mate by either 2. R to B 5th (ch) or 2. R to K B 4th. Look at the position again.

EAST MARDEN, ELLA WHITE, B. R. &c.—White cannot mate by 1. P to K B 4th, on account of the reply, 1. B takes Q P.

L. G. KEMPSON.—We are obliged by your courtesy, but the information arrived too late to be of any service to us.

LICER DE MALAGA.—Both the solutions are correct.

H. W.—The problems shall have early attention.

G. L. DE BOER.—We replied to you last week.

ELY.—Apply to W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

P. S. SHENLE.—Thanks for the problem.

W. THOMPSON.—We will examine the variation and let you know the result. Of course you are aware that the defence has been repeatedly tried, and abandoned as untenable.

J. G. SHANDON.—The problem is quite unintelligible. Pray let us have it properly described on a diagram.

P. S.—Walker's "Art of Chess Play" was published half-a-dozen years before Staunton's "Handbook."

A. F. SWINSON.—We are compelled to make it a rule not to examine problems that are not described on diagrams.

MALABAR.—We really cannot insert your letter. The differences of one or two chess-players have no interest for the public.

A. V.—Very much too easy.

PROBLEM No. 1684.—Additional correct solutions received from W. Davies, E. K. B. J. W. J. B. Boxford, Cathcart, J. Ellison, Reading Club of Corfu, James R. Thobey C. D., E. S. Quintanar, and Trial are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1685.—Correct solutions received from S. R. V. P. W. S. J. Sowden, Nilbudad, A. Pullen, Latta, W. Leeson, J. C. Gibbs, A. R. M. Cant, Peter, W. F. Payne, Fannie, H. Ree, Cruz del Campo, E. J. S. W. F. D. Harrogate, P. S. Shenle, J. Dale, Thobey Ella White, T. S. C. Trial, B. B. East Marden, Bee Hive, R. W. G. H. V. W. P. Welch, and J. Purdie are wrong.

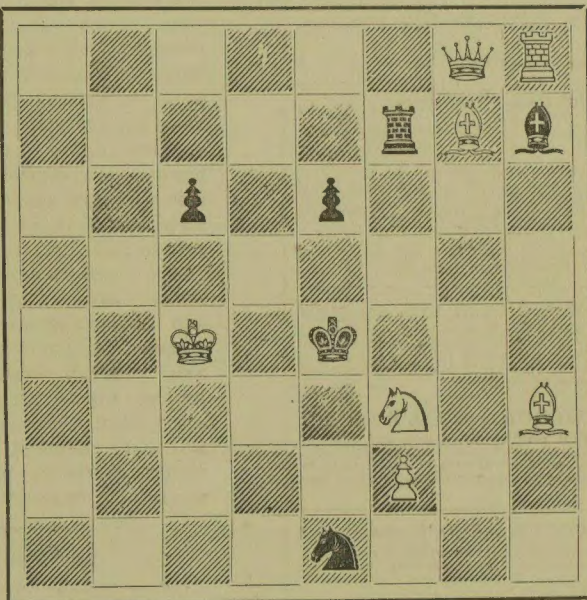
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1685.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes P	K takes Kt, or a, b, c, d, e	3. R to B 3rd, B to B 5th, or B to R 7th—Mate, accordingly.	
2. Q to B 4th (ch)	Ktks Q or moves	2. Kt to B 4 (ch) B takes Kt	
(a) 1.	Q to R 6th or Kt 6th (ch)	3. Q to B 4th—Mate.	
2. R to B 3 (dis ch)	K to Q 2nd	(d) 1.	Q to B 3rd
3. Q to Kt 5th—Mate.		2. R to B 8th (dis. ch)	K to Q 2nd
(b) 1.	R to Q 6th (ch)	3. R to Q 8th—Mate	
2. Q takes R	K takes Kt, or any other move	(e) 1.	R or B takes P, Kt takes Q, or any other move
3. R to B 6th or K 7th—Mate.		2. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B 4th
(c) 1.	R to R 3rd or Q to K sq	3. B to R 7th—Mate.	

#### PROBLEM No. 1687.

By Mr. J. ARMSTRONG, of Cawnpore.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

#### CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

We give below another of the interesting series of Games played by Correspondence between Mr. W. NASH and Mr. BREWER. (Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. K to R sq	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. K to R sq	Preventing the threatened check with the Knight at K B 6th.
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	16. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	17. Q R to B sq	Kt to K 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	18. P to K B 4th	K to Kt sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes R	19. P to Q R 4th	K R to K sq
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	20. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
9. B to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 5th	21. B takes Q R P	Extremely clever; and, what is more, quite sound.

The first mention of this move occurs, we believe, in Walker's "Art of Chess Play." It is decidedly inferior to either 9. Kt to K B 3rd, or 9. Kt to Q R 4th.

10. P to K R 3rd

Not a promising move, but it turns out better than it looks. Several modes of play have been suggested for White at this juncture. The German *Handbuch* gives 10. Q to Kt 3rd; but this is obviously bad, on account of Black's reply of 10. Kt to Q R 4th. Walker recommends 10. B to Q Kt 5th, in reply to which Von der Lassa, in a letter to the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*, vol. v., suggests the following continuation:—

10. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 4th

11. B takes Kt P takes R

12. Q Kt to Q 2nd P to K B 3rd, &c.

The authors of *Theorie und Praxis* continue:—

10. P to Q 5th Kt to K 4th

11. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to B sq (best)

12. Q Kt to Q 2nd, &c.

10. B takes B forces the exchange of Queens or wins a Pawn; but the Pawn is a questionable gain.

12. Q to Q Kt 3rd

Necessary, to prevent the Bishop taking the Queen's Pawn.

Kt takes Q P

13. Q to Q 3rd

For If— 29. Q takes Q

30. R takes R (ch) B to Kt sq

31. Q R takes B, &c.

#### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.—The New York Chess Tournament still drags along. According to the latest information that has reached us, Mr. Alboni heads the poll; the next highest scorers being Messrs. Bird, Mason, Deimar, Mackenzie, Ensor, Becker, &c., all of whom have several games yet to play. Mr. Bud has written a letter to an American contemporary complaining that several of the players have agreed to cancel their scores, which he alleges will materially affect the chances of some of the other competitors. The Grand Centennial Tournament, which is to commence Aug. 15, seemingly hangs fire terribly, the snags of war not having come in so plentifully as the promoters could have desired.

BEDFORD AND INTERNATIONAL CHESS CLUB.—A little match was played recently between these two clubs, which resulted in favour of the Bedford Club by the odd game. Appended is the score:—

BEDFORD.		INTERNATIONAL.	
Stevens	2	Tarrant	0
Brown	1	Hill	1
Edwards	0	Grady	2
Corpe	0	Scoones	2
Abrahams	1	Humans	0
Thilthorpe	2	Hoare	0
Total	6	Total	5

### SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The most prominent events which have lately occurred in the scientific world are the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia and of the Exhibition of Scientific Instruments at South Kensington. The Philadelphia Exhibition has been already so widely noticed in this and other papers that it is needless here to speak of it at any length. The Loan Exhibition is one of much interest; but at the time of our visit the reference numbers of the different objects were most imperfect, and it was difficult to discover any particular article which the visitor had previously singled out in the catalogue as worthy of inspection. Among the objects shown are the model steam-engine which, having been sent by Glasgow College to Watt for repair, first attracted his attention to the subject of the steam-engine. There is also a cylinder of cast iron, several feet in diameter, said to have been made for Papin towards the close of the seventeenth century. The casting is well executed for that time; but, as the cylinder does not appear to have ever been bored, it is difficult to understand how it can have been used as the cylinder of an engine. The probability appears to be that it was made for Papin, but that, as he about this time abandoned his own project of a cylinder and piston for Savery's method of raising water by the direct pressure of the steam acting on the surface of the water, the cylinder which had been prepared was never required. The telescopes and other apparatus of Galileo have much historical interest, as also has the air-pump of Otto Guericke; and the different forms of apparatus for the production of the electric light by the power of a steam-engine are objects of unflinching attraction.

A new species of ivory has been lately prepared which is substantially the residuum of collodion after the ether has been evaporated. By colouring this substance also excellent imitations of coral and of turquoise have been obtained.

Whitworth's guns have always excited a strong feeling of rivalry and opposition in certain quarters, and as in one of these guns lately tested under a most unusual strain the internal tube was somewhat damaged, the circumstance has been made the most of in the way of disingenuous disparagement. Of course, no one could pretend that, although the Whitworth guns bear with impunity a larger charge of powder than any other gun, there is no charge of powder, however great, which may not be made to injure them. The efficacy of the gun in regard to accuracy of fire and length of range must be judged of by the results obtained. But, seeing that the Whitworth guns are made of a material of about twice the tenacity of common wrought iron, it is clear that they must be stronger than any other guns made of a weaker or more brittle material.

From a paper by Mr. Fleming, read before the Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical Society, it appears that carbolised catgut inserted among living tissues is itself organised and converted into a living active part of the body. It is found that a gradual softening of the catgut takes place from without inwards, the catgut breaking down and becoming infiltrated with cells. Next the mass is permeated with blood-vessels, and ultimately becomes a cast of the catgut in a granulation tissue.

The structure of the Lancashire boiler and the points in its manufacture and management most material for efficiency and safety have lately been set forth with much amplitude of illustration, and the information given is useful. But we consider this species of boiler to have serious and irremediable defects. For example, the furnace requires special arrangements to prevent collapse; and the small depth of furnace renders it difficult to get an adequate depth of fuel on the furnace bars, so that the combustion is imperfect.

M. Armengaud, jun., has lately brought before the Paris Society of Civil Engineers a self-registering weighing-machine, invented by M. Chameroy, the action of which is said to be satisfactory. Each particular weight, by its action on the weighing-beam, protrudes certain punches, which stamp upon a ticket the weight with which they correspond.

Dr. Richardson has published a book on the Diseases of Modern Life, which is intended not merely for the use of medical men but for perusal by the scientific public. In this work, which is one of much ability, the author proceeds to speculate on the cause of old age, which he attributes to a declining resistance to the attractive force of the earth, and he states that the attraction of gravitation gradually acting arrests nutrition and produces the phenomena of old age. We are glad to find medical men advancing to the consideration and discussion of such subjects; for, if the causes of old age can be discovered, and to any extent counteracted, the same resources by which this end is attained can hardly fail to prove themselves powerful remedial agents in many diseases. We have not space within the limits of these notes to say much on such a subject, but this much we think is clear:—1st, the difference between a young and old animal or plant is a physical difference. 2nd, this difference chiefly resolves itself into a difference of density by which circulation is restricted and the amount of vital force reduced. 3rd, this main cause of reduced vigour is generally more or less aided by the accumulation in the body of substances which should be ejected from it, and which impair vital action in much the same way as the energy of combustion is impaired by the accumulation of ashes in a furnace. So long as the generation exceeds the consumption of vital force, growth continues; when they balance, growth stops; when the vital force falls short, retrogression begins. The main indication, therefore, is to reduce the density of the body. But how?

Among the deodorising agents mentioned at the late Sewage Conference a species of coke produced by distilling the bituminous shale or black stone obtained from the Kimmeridge clay appears likely to prove one of the most useful and effective. A ton of this black stone produces by distillation about 9000 cubic feet of illuminating gas, and gives about 11½ cwt. of residual coke, which is said to be equal to animal charcoal for the purposes for which animal charcoal is employed. If so it will be valuable in the sugar manufacture, as well as for sanitary purposes.

A late number of the *Garden* gives some very useful directions for the treatment of newly-imported orchids, which, it is stated, are all more or less emaciated from the journey. Orchids should be gathered for transmission after the natural growth for the year has stopped. If gathered at other times a weakly growth is likely to take place during the journey, and in unpacking, those with such growth should be kept separate for different treatment. The plants without such growth should be washed with tepid water and a sponge, and placed on moss in a cool, shady house, repeating the sponging every three or four days. They should then be put into the smallest possible pots. The plants with weak growth should not be sponged or allowed to get wet, but should be suspended, head downwards, for a fortnight, in a cool, shady house, their positions being daily altered to prevent them from getting drawn. They may then be potted or placed upon blocks.

The efforts are being continued in Paris, in Glasgow, and in various other places to employ both air and steam for the propulsion of vehicles on tramways. The air is the more elegant expedient; but we fear it is too expensive, as there is a great waste of power in accomplishing the compression.



# NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

For FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE.  
Established 1836.  
Head Offices—Aberdeen, 3, King-street; London, 1, Moorgate-street.

The FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company was held within their House at Aberdeen, on Friday, the 14th day of June, 1876, when the Directors' Report was adopted, and a dividend of 10s., together with a bonus of 10s., per share, free of income tax, were declared, making, with the amount already paid, a total distribution of 20s. per share in respect of the year 1875.

The following are extracts from the Report submitted:—

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
The Premiums received during the year, after deduction of re-assurances amounted to £331,338 0s. 3d., being an increase upon the revenue of the preceding year of £37,993 10s. 6d.  
The Losses by Fire were £192,727 6s. 7d., or 54.35 per cent of the premiums received, making the average of the Company's whole experience since 1836, 60.41 per cent.  
The Expenses of Management (including commission to agents) were 28.43 per cent, which is a fraction below the ratio for 1875.  
The result of the year's operations is that the Fund of this Department has been increased from £314,947 0s. 8d. to £350,708 14s. 11d.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
New Business.—The number of lives upon which the Company granted new policies during the year was 683, assuring in the aggregate the sum of £396,324, upon which the premiums amounted to £14,312 14s. 7d., whereof £1963 8s. 9d. were single, and £12,349 6s. 10d. annual premiums.  
The total income of the year (including interest) was £187,224 10s. 3d.  
The Claims amounted to £99,210 5s. 2d., of which £4735 3s. 3d. were for endowments payable during life.  
The Expenses of Management (including commission) were limited to 10 per cent upon the premiums received.  
As the result of the year's operations, the Funds of the Non-Participation Branch, were increased by £11,372 14s. 9d., and of the Participation Branch by £37,174 12s. 2d.—together, £48,547 6s. 11d.  
The whole funds of this department now amount to £1,208,427 6s. 5d.

**QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION.**  
In the "Non-Participation" Section (in which the shareholders only are interested) the surplus amounts to £39,891; but, as £20,000 was transferred to the Fund from the General Reserve Fund in 1871, this must be taken into account in reckoning the profit made during the Quinquennium.  
In the "Participation" Branch the surplus amounts to the sum of £148,920, which is the largest ever earned by the branch in any five years since the formation of the company.  
Of the surplus upon the "Non-Participation" Branch, the Directors recommended that two thirds, or £29,927, be transferred to the General Profit and Loss Account, the remainder being left at the credit of the fund.  
Out of the surplus upon the "Participation" Branch, the Directors recommended that a Reversionary Bonus of 10 per cent per annum to be declared upon the original amounts insured by all policies current on Dec. 31 last, for the five years ending that date. This will absorb £115,539, and leave £33,381 to be carried forward. The Directors further recommended that a prospective Bonus, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, be paid upon all policies which shall become claims before Dec. 31, 1880, it being, of course, understood that, both as regards the immediate and prospective Bonus, the amount is not payable unless the policy has been five years in existence.

**CHAIRMAN—Sir William Miller, Bart.**  
**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Duncan James Kay, Esq.**  
**Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P.** Henry James Lubbock, Esq.  
**Ernest Chaplin, Esq.** William Murray Ross, Esq.  
**Philip Currie, Esq.** John Stewart, Esq.  
**George John Fenwick, Esq.** William Walkinshaw, Esq.  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.—E. H. Manning, Manager.**  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Jas. Valentine, Assistant Actuary.**  
**GENERAL MANAGER AND ACTUARY.—F. Fletcher.**  
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**PALOMINO.—Dry, Delicate SHERRY,**  
30s. per dozen, produced from one of the finest grapes grown in Spain. Recommended with confidence. Railway paid.  
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UNVALUED FOR "TODDY."  
Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distillers, Argyleshire.

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This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan." LL Whisky. Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

**PURE AERATED WATERS.**  
ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—CRYSTAL SPRINGS.  
Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia; and for Gout, Lithia and Potass.  
Corks Branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin," and every Label bears their Trade Mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. ELLIS and SON, Ruthin, North Wales.  
London Agents.—W. Best and Sons, Henrietta-st., Cavendish-sq.

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(PUREST).  
London: 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; and Vichy Waters Dépôt, 27, Margaret-street, Regent-street, W.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.**—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Dr. Hassall.  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

**FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,**  
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.  
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**  
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.  
Sold in packets (in tins for abroad), labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

**PARIS DEPOT for EPPS'S COCOA.**  
Faubourg St. Honoré, 64—A. DELAFOSSE.  
Each Packet or Tin is labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

**EPPS'S COCOA.—NEW YORK,**  
SMITH and VANDERBECK, 45 and 47, Park-place.  
Each Packet or Tin is labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

Possessing all the Properties of the finest Arrowroot.  
**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
has Twenty Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Suitable for all Seasons, in a variety of preparations,  
**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
is a Domestic Requisite of Constant Utility.

Made with Milk, as it ought always to be,  
**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
affords all the Essentials of a Perfect Diet.

Delicate, Easy of Digestion, and Agreeable to the Palate.  
**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
serves admirably for Children and Invalids.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY,** Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Whites, for pastry, 9s. 4d. per bushel; Households, for bread, 8s. 6d.; Whites, for heavy bread, 8s.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat, 6s. 4d. per bushel; 20s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 8s.; Tick Beans, 8s. 6d.; Split Peas, 8s. per peck; Meat Essences, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 6s. 4d. per 48 lb.; Lentil Flour for invalids, 7s. 11b., 1s., and 7 1/2b. 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities.

## GREAT

**CLEARANCE SALE.**  
**REBUILDING OF PREMISES.**  
**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
**COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,**  
67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,  
**HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,**  
**NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

**OETZMANN and CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE**  
that they have purchased the immense range of Premises known as the EAGLE BREWERY (Green, Randall, and Co.), and intend adding them to their already extensive SHOW-ROOMS and FACTORIES as soon as the REBUILDING is completed. This establishment will then be one of the largest in the world.

**OETZMANN and CO., IN ANNOUNCING**  
this EXTENSION OF PREMISES, desire to thank their patrons for their kind indulgence under the inconvenience of overcrowded show-rooms, and other difficulties arising from the business having grown far beyond the accommodation which the premises afforded, notwithstanding the several extensive additions which have from time to time been previously made.

**TO AVOID THE GREAT DAMAGE by**  
workmen during the intended Rebuilding, inevitable to such a Stock if retained, they have determined upon CLEARING OUT the same at a GREAT REDUCTION. They do not profess to sell utterly regardless of their own interest; but, as a sacrifice must occur either by damage or reduction, prefer the latter alternative, as most conducive to the mutual interest of buyer and seller.

**MESSRS. OETZMANN and CO. hope their**  
Patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity, as they may rely upon effecting a great saving at the present time, being anxious to CLEAR OUT QUICKLY; and would respectfully advise as early a visit as convenient to ensure a good selection. An extra staff has been engaged to secure prompt attention to customers during the Sale. Orders per post intrusted for selection receive prompt and careful attention. HOTEL-KEEPERS and FAMILIES requiring large quantities will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.  
**SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED.**  
**OETZMANN and CO.**

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.**  
**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
**HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.**

**NOSOTTI'S**  
ARTISTIC FURNITURE.  
CHOICE CURTAIN MATERIALS.  
PARISIAN PAPER-HANGING.  
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING.  
LOOKING-GLASSES.  
GILT OBJECTS D'ART.  
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.  
Most Moderate Charges.  
397, 398—OXFORD-STREET—397, 399.

**LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Complete**  
HOUSE FURNISHERS, 71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London (established, 1810), forward all goods, carriage-paid, to any railway station in the kingdom, and send travellers, free of charge, to take instructions and submit estimates and designs.

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**TABLE CUTLERY.—MAPPIN and WEBB'S** Best Quality, Double Shear Steel, manufactured by them, and sent Direct from the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Table Knives.	Dessert Knives.	Carver Knives & Forks.
34-inch ivory handles, per doz.	15s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory handles, balance, per doz.	19s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory handles, riveted and balance, per doz.	22s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
34-inch ivory, stout, riveted and balance, per doz.	32s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	9s. 6d.
4-inch fine ivory, riveted and balance, per doz.	34s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
4-inch extra thick Africa, per doz.	35s. 0d.	26s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
4-inch extra thick white, per doz.	46s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	13s. 6d.
4-inch silvered ferrules round, doz.	45s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	17s. 6d.
4-inch silvered blades, per doz.	50s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	

Oak boxes for one dozen of each of a suitable quantity of carvers; ditto double this quantity, and ditto ditto, always kept ready in Stock at both London Warehouses, No. 2, Queen Victoria-street, City, and at Oxford-street, 76, 77, and 78, West-End. Recollect, these are manufacturers' prices.

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DAILY DISPATCHES TO AND FROM THE WORKS.

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**J. PULLAR and SONS, Dyers to the Queen, Perth.**

**DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.** Have them thoroughly Cleaned and Colours Revived. 4d., &c., per yard.—**METROPOLITAN STEAM-BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY.**

**THE BEST CLEANERS of CHINTZ and CRETONNE, SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES.** Dyers of Black in six days, at moderate charges, is the METROPOLITAN STEAM-BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY, Wharfedale, City-road, and 472, New Oxford-street.

**JUDSON'S DYES.—28 Colours, 6d. each.**  
RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS.  
Completely dyed in ten minutes, without soiling the hands.  
Sold by Chemists and Stationers.

## NOTICE. RESPECTING THE MINERAL WATER SPRINGS OF PÜLLNA (BOHEMIA),

KNOWN SINCE 1800  
by  
**DR. CHARLES BAZZONI,**  
OF MILAN,

LATE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHYSICAL-MEDICAL STATISTICAL ACADEMY OF MILAN, MEMBER AND CORRESPONDENT OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL ACADEMY OF PALERMO, OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION VALENCIANO, LATE PHYSICIAN OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS, SUPERINTENDENT DOCTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, &c.

## BITTER MINERAL WATER OF PÜLLNA.

"FOR MANY YEARS I HAVE ORDERED THIS MINERAL WATER, AND I AM CONVINCED THAT ITS THERAPEUTIC VALUE HAS COMPLETELY JUSTIFIED THE FAME ACQUIRED AMONG THE BEST MINERAL WATERS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY."

"I USED IT FOR A LONG WHILE WITH PATIENTS AGAINST SLIGHT INTERNAL GASTRIC INFLAMMATIONS, AND ESSENTIALLY UNITED WITH CATARRHS AND CONSTANT PHYSICAL DEFECTS, AS WELL AS AGAINST COLDS AND HÆMORRHOIDS. IN PARTICULAR, HOWEVER, I MUST OBSERVE THAT I HAVE FOUND IN THIS WATER AN ASTONISHING EFFECT OF CURING THOSE RETURNING OBSTINATE FEVERS CAUSED BY BAD AIR AND HUMID EVAPORATIONS OF MARSHES, AS IN OUR LOMBARDY AND CENTRAL ITALY. THESE FEVERS, WHICH COULD NOT BE COMPLETELY CURED BY THE MEANS OF QUININE, WERE ENTIRELY CURED BY THE BITTER WATERS OF PÜLLNA."

## NOTICE.

1. THIS MINERAL WATER CAN BE USED IN EVERY SEASON AND WEATHER (exercise in the open air is not necessary), and MAY ALSO BE DRANK IN THE ROOM AND THE BED.

2. IT CAN BE TAKEN COLD OR WARMED.

3. THE DOSE IS ADAPTED TO THE INDIVIDUALITY. The Daily Dose for a Child under Seven Years is from One to Two Table-spoonfuls, and for Adults from One to Two Wine-glasses. THE WATER SHOULD BE TAKEN FASTING.

4. TO IMPROVE THE TASTE little admixtures of white or red wine, or of a fruit liquor, or of milk, coffee, or tea, are allowed to be used.

5. THE WATER IS FREE FROM GAS: therefore the opened bottle, if recorked, can be preserved for a long time without detriment to its medicinal qualities.

6. THE WATER can be obtained of all respectable Mineral-Water Merchants and Chemists in the United Kingdom.

## CAUTION.

The Jar has the mark—  
"PÜLLNAER BITTERWASSER, GEMEINDE PÜLLNA;"

and the Capsule—  
"PÜLLNAER-GEMEINDE-BITTERWASSER."

**DEPOTS**  
IN THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACES OF EUROPE  
AND IN TRANSATLANTIC COUNTRIES,  
WHERE OUR LATEST NOTICES MAY BE HAD GRATIS.

**THE DIRECTION OF THE "GEMEINDE-BITTERWASSER,"**  
IN PÜLLNA, NEAR BRÜX (BOHEMIA),  
**ANTON ULBRICH**  
(Son of the Original Founder) Director.

## URGENT MOURNING.

"On RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND for selection, no matter the distance, with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL CHARGE."  
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## MOURNING for FAMILIES AS IT SHOULD BE WORN.

**MATERIAL COSTUMES, TRIMMED CRAPE,** from 2s. to 5s.  
**MANTLES, TRIMMED CRAPE,** from 2s. to 5s.  
**BONNETS, in CRAPE,** from 15s. to 30s.  
And every article necessary to be worn.  
Dressmaking by French and English Dressmakers.

**PETER ROBINSON'S COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
Regent-street.

## THE BEST BLACK SILKS,

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**PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,** has now on Sale a Special Lot of Black Silks, at Manufacturers' Prices.

120 Pieces, £1 19s. 6d. for 12 yards; any length cut.  
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Pretty Grisaille Silks for Young Ladies, in Checks and Stripes, at 2s. 6d.; worth 3s. 9d.  
Patterns free.—Address only to  
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**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
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14 yards for £3 10s.  
Ladies are cautioned that other Silks are supplied for Degove's by other shops. To prevent mistakes he has registered the edge.

## A BLACK SILK COSTUME FOR FIVE GUINEAS OF RICH CORDED SILK.

Having purchased in Lyons a large lot of Silks, we can now make the Costume formerly sold at 6s. for 5s.

For Photograph and Pattern of the Silk apply to the  
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## BLACK COSTUMES at 2s.

With Material for Bodice.  
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## COSTUMES in BLACK BAREGE and the NEW GRENADINE,

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## WHERE TO BUY the RICHEST and CHEAPEST SILKS.—100,000 yards Heavy Coloured CORDED SILKS, in all the newest colours.—Eour, Sky, Navy, Brown, Green, Violet, Drab, Salmon, &c.—20 inches wide, 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d., and 1s. 11d. These goods are worth, and equal to any sold at, 4s. 11d. Patterns free.—SAMUEL LEWIS and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Holborn-bars, E.C.

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SPENCE'S	Cashmere and Silk.	
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SPENCE'S	FAVORITE	5 guineas.
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SPENCE'S	Black or Coloured Silk.	
SPENCE'S	SPECIAL.	

The above Costumes are with Bodices made. No charge for alterations. Any may be had with 4 yards for Bodice at 10s. less.

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Wholesale and Retail Costumiers,  
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Factory—Blackfriars.  
Established 1850.  
COSTUMES—2000, from 1 guinea to 20 gs.

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£30, £40, and £100.  
Indian Outfit, £25. Lists free.  
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LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20.  
List post-free.  
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## SWANBILL CORSET (Registered), 70 bis "A."

"For a summer corset none will be found better for India. The Swanbill regulates and controls the figure without pressure. By its invaluable aid the form is reduced and kept flat, and the careless corsetage can be worn over this corset without a wrinkle."—Myra's Journal. Busk 13 in. long. Price 21s. send size of waist with post-office order.—**Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly;** and 76, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

## THE POLONAISE ROMANESQUE

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COSTUMES, elegant in design and moderate in price. Ladies' own materials made up elegantly, style and fit guaranteed. Stylish Bonnets and Hats from 18s. 6d. Elegant long Paletots and Jackets, very moderate in price.—8, Great Portland-street, Regent-circus.

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By Appointment to the Royal Family.

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